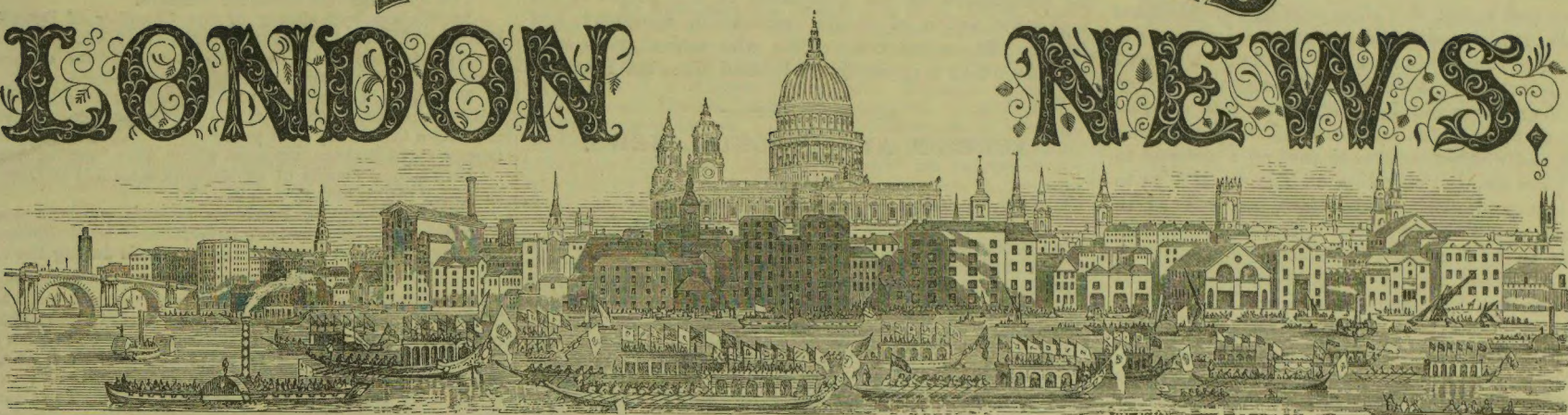


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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AT ANTWERP.

There is no little difficulty this week in fixing our thoughts upon any subject except that all-engrossing one which has been to the British people the common and almost exclusive spring of their sentiments and emotions for several days past. It is possible, however, to contemplate, side by side with the grandeur and the glory of the late Thanksgiving Day, an event which has occurred just opposite our own shores, and which furnishes so striking a contrast to what took place amongst ourselves on Tuesday last as to suggest many profitable considerations, as well as to heighten our own sense of gratitude for the favour conferred upon us by Heaven. The Comte de Chambord, who regards himself, and is accepted by many of his countrymen, as the legitimate Sovereign of France "by the grace of God," has been holding a sort of Court at Antwerp, and receiving the loyal homage of those of his adherents who chose to present themselves before him and offer him their allegiance. Of the Count it may be said that he has been trained in perfect accord with the ideas and sentiments which prevailed under the *Ancien Régime*. His political views are necessarily bounded by that fundamental belief in his own Divine right which seems to have been wrought into the very fibre of his intellect. What he claims, he claims as God's vicegerent over the kingdom of France, quite apart from the will, either latent or expressed, of the French nation. Circumstances have raised up a barrier between him and the throne of which he thinks he can be the only rightful occupant. But the course of public affairs which has prevented him from entering upon the high office to which he was born does not by any means, according to his view, obliterate his title to wear the crown of France. It is not so much his personal ambition—for that he has given proof he can hold in abeyance—as his sense of obligation to the will of the Supreme Ruler of men, which appears to prompt him in the steps he has successively taken towards obtaining the recognition of his claim by his ideal subjects. Smile as we may at the antiquated character of his pretensions, this at least may be said on his behalf—he has the profoundest belief in them. His purposes and plans rest upon a basis of immovable faith. He looks forward with calm assurance to ultimate triumph; and, although he does not shrink from asserting his rights whenever the position of affairs in France seems to render such assertion expedient, he can wait in patience for the development of events, and exercise over his own followers a restraining influence, which keeps them from committing him to any premature collision with "the Powers that be."

Count Chambord, as we said, has been holding a kind of *levée en permanence* at Antwerp. Why this quaint old city was selected for the occasion we cannot presume to determine. The Count is not now an exile from France. He has an ancestral residence within its frontiers. We are not aware that he would become chargeable with the violation of any law were he to receive the voluntary homage of those who believe in his claims in the country of his birth. But, inasmuch as "discretion is the better part of valour," he chose to receive an expression of allegiance, on the part of those who acknowledge his Royal rights, in a neighbouring territory, where he would be safe from the incursions of the existing ruling Power at Versailles. Antwerp may have been selected because it is predominantly a Conservative city. Its burgomaster is a Legitimist. Its Flemish inhabitants belong, for the most part, to the clerical party. Its minor authorities cherish political sentiments in unison with his own. There, for some days past, streams of visitors, principally of rank and station, have crossed the border to show him honour. It must be confessed that the municipal officers of Antwerp have manifested towards him a partiality and an indulgence not quite consistent with Belgian law, and the reverse of that which was exhibited in the same little kingdom towards Colonel Charras, Louis Blanc, and, more recently, Victor Hugo. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the Liberal minority in Antwerp took offence at this open conspiracy against the French Republic being carried on within their walls. Their business was interrupted, their streets were impeded, and their populace was excited by this intrusion of Legitimists, and they felt themselves exposed to the peril of being called to account by the French Republic for harbouring and encouraging the enemies of the present Government. Of course there have been collisions with the police, riots in the streets, and some bloodshed. The Count soon became aware of the unjustifiable character of the step which he had taken. He first of all besought his partisans in France to cease these inconvenient demonstrations of loyalty to himself, and then at last quitted Antwerp for another place.

Here, then, is one more complication added to those by which France is now distracted. Possibly it may not inflict any immediate or serious mischief upon French interests; but it strengthens an element of division, social and political; it tends to weaken the moral force of the Government *de facto*; it unsettles men's minds; and it casts a cloud of doubt over the future destinies of the nation. How much happier our lot! What do we not owe to those traditions which have come down from generation to generation for centuries past, have woven themselves into the very texture of our minds and hearts, and, on Tuesday last, culminated in a sublime and unexampled demonstration of a nation's unity, trust, rever-

ence, and affection! Should it not teach us gratefully to appreciate the blessings we inherit, and warn us against any attempt to substitute for them anything which cannot be commended to the acceptance of the people by the legitimate action of reason, persuasion, sympathy, and faith? There are none of us who cannot pray with fervour, "God save the Queen! God bless the Prince of Wales!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 29.

The Government of M. Thiers is sufficiently Republican not to allow either the Bonapartist or Legitimist partisans to sap undisturbed the edifice raised on the morrow of Sedan, and since consecrated by public opinion throughout France; and on Wednesday last M. Victor Lefranc, Minister of the Interior, brought forward a bill to enable the authorities to act with increased vigour against all journalists who either attacked or treated with contempt the authority of the National Assembly or of the Executive. M. Lefranc stated that the measure was principally directed against the Bonapartist press, which never misses an occasion to insult or attack the Government and the Assembly; but the Legitimists, feeling consciously guilty, took it at once as being directed against the Monarchical propaganda of their own journals. They obtained a majority of three in the committee of fifteen members appointed to examine the project, and have shown a marked hostility to the Government ever since.

Nothing has as yet transpired as to the modifications which they have made in the bill itself, but it is said that they are determined to introduce the words Constituent Assembly and Provisional Republic in the preamble. Should this intention be carried out, the measure could only be applied to the repression of personal insults and attacks, for the Assembly, by formally admitting the provisional character of the present Government, would tacitly authorise the conspiracies which are going on.

The sittings of the Assembly have been very short during the past week, and would be perfectly uninteresting were it not for the continual quarrels and disputes which break out every day between the Right and the Left. At a recent sitting a member thought fit to speak of M. Gambetta's policy as a madman's policy, thereby eliciting a round of bravos from the Right. The ex-Dictator at once called upon the person who had made use of that expression to make himself known; but the Right rose *en masse* in reply, and shouted, "It is the opinion of us all!" while one hot-headed Legitimist exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "Yes; M. Thiers said you were a furious madman!" The confusion which ensued is indescribable. Gambetta answered that universal suffrage had pronounced between him and the Right, which had sacrificed its honour, five milliards, and two provinces for an ignoble peace. The sitting was then closed amid general uproar. On the following day M. Gambetta was called to order by the President for this latter assertion, which he formally declined to withdraw. M. Rouher regularly assists at the sittings of the Assembly, but without paying much attention to the squabbles which continually arise. The ex-Vice-Emperor occupies his time in studying bluebooks and reports.

On Friday morning the three principal assassins of Generals Clément, Thomas, and Lecomte, named respectively Verdagner, Therpin-Lacroix, and Lagrange, were executed on the heights of Satory, at the same spot as Rossel and Ferré. The first expired at once, but the *coup de grâce* had to be fired behind the ears of the other two while they were writhing in agony on the ground. As for Verdagner, he fell stone dead, his face almost blown away by the discharge. It is said that M. Thiers wished to pardon Lacroix, but the Committee of Pardons maintained the sentence.

Before introducing the measure against newspaper writers in the National Assembly, the Government profited by the powers conferred upon it by the state of siege to suspend three newspapers by one decree. The *Gaulois* and the *Armée*, both Bonapartist, and the *Constitution*, a Radical organ, were the victims of this measure; and the *Gaulois*, seeking to appear on the morrow under the title of *L'Etoile*, was seized, and forbidden to appear under any title whatever. Meanwhile, however, the *Pays* and the *Avenir Libéral*, two Bonapartist journals, suspended some months ago, have been authorised to reappear on March 1.

A large amount of interest is manifested with regard to the trial of M. Janvier de la Motte, prefect of the Department of the Eure under the Second Empire, and accused, in that capacity, of having misappropriated public funds to the extent of some twelve or thirteen thousand pounds. But many of the witnesses speak highly in his favour, and there is every reason to believe that he will be acquitted.

A swindler, named Hurel, who had passed himself off as the Marquis de Tarente, grandson of the illustrious Marshal Macdonald, during some nine months, and had acquired large sums of money, by representing himself as such, has recently been condemned to five years' imprisonment by the Court of Assises of the Seine.

It is announced that the city of Paris is about to issue a loan of nineteen millions of francs for the purpose of completing various drainage works, and to bring the waters of the River Vanne into the capital.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples arrived in Paris last Sunday on an intended visit to the ruins of the capital. Their presence, is, however, supposed to be in some way connected with the Legitimist intrigues.

BELGIUM.

The excitement in Belgium consequent on the presence of the Count de Chambord in Antwerp has been the event of the week on the Continent. He received several deputations from France last Saturday and subsequently. Several affrays occurred on Sunday in Antwerp. The gendarmes on horseback charged the combatants, and the result was that several persons were hurt, both by blows and wounds. The people were, it seems, divided into two parties—one for and the other against the Count. In the Chamber, yesterday week, M. Deffré brought forward the motion of which he had given notice respecting the Comte de Chambord. He said that the Count was a pretender, who was conspiring on Belgian soil against the tranquillity of France, and complained of the Government for displaying sympathy towards him. The Minister for Foreign Affairs maintained that the Comte de Chambord was no conspirator, and that the Government had only shown him ordinary courtesy. After a reference by another member to the case of Victor Hugo the matter dropped. On Tuesday another motion relative to the presence of the Count at Antwerp was discussed. The Chamber, by 58 against 37 votes, adopted the following resolution:—"Satisfied with the explanations given by the Government, the Chamber passes to

the order of the day." The same morning the Count left Antwerp for Holland, and arrived during the day at the Bellevue Hotel, Dordrecht.

ITALY.

The King has left Rome for Venafro.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War asked for a credit of 12,000,000 for the expenses of training soldiers, the manufacture of new war material, and the erection of military buildings.

The Pope is receiving a large number of addresses from religious bodies, urging him to abandon his idea of leaving the city. At a Consistory held yesterday week the Pope preconised twenty-eight Bishops, amongst whom were four for America.

Five strong shocks of earthquake were felt at Leghorn on Saturday night, and two on Monday.

General Sherman, President Grant's son, the American Admiral, and 150 resident Americans visited Pompeii last Saturday. Special excavations were made during the visit.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Minister of Finance made his annual statement on Thursday week. The financial year of 1871 closed without a deficit, and with a balance in the treasury of 40 million florins. He estimated the deficit for 1872 at 9 million florins, there being, moreover, 25 millions taken into account in this calculation for payments due in January, 1873. The Committee adopted the Estimates for 1872, setting down the deficit at 26 1-3rd millions, which it proposes to cover by the surplus in the treasury, and, if necessary, by an issue of Rente to the amount of 10 million florins.

GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor of Germany is so far restored that his Majesty is enabled to transact the business of the Government with his accustomed punctuality. On Tuesday the Emperor and the Imperial family were present, with the members of the English Embassy and many illustrious personages, at a thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, in the English church in the castle of Montbijou.

The official gazette publishes the decree of the Emperor calling Field-Marshal von Moltke and General von Roon to the Upper House.

RUSSIA.

Baron Offenbergh has left St. Petersburg for Washington, where he is to take the place of M. Catacazy as Russian Ambassador. The Grand Duke Alexis, with the Russian squadron that escorts him in his American tour, has arrived at Havannah.

TURKEY.

Chalib Bey, Director of Indirect Taxes, has been appointed Minister of Finance, replacing Youssouff Bey, who is transferred to the post of Chalib Bey.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A few scraps of news are brought by the Cape mail. The Governor was on a visit to the Eastern Provinces, and was everywhere being enthusiastically received. The Free State Legislature had protested against the annexation of the diamond fields. President Brand of the Free State had declined to become a candidate for the presidency of the Transvaal Republic. The ringleaders in the lynching case at the fields had been committed for trial before the New High Court of Griqualand. The report from the diamond-fields at Marabastad was encouraging, but the want of conveyance to the fields still checked operations.

INDIA.

Tuesday was observed as a holiday at Calcutta, as a mark of rejoicing on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and thanksgiving services were held in all the churches and chapels.

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.—The Governor of Bombay and all the Government officials attended in state a special thanksgiving at the cathedral, on Tuesday, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. A Grakwa has placed a lac of rupees at the Government's disposal for a public work in honour of the event. The Hon. D. Sassoon has added 3000 rupees to his former contribution (a lac of rupees) for a new high school as a thanksgiving offering. The Parsees, invited by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, met at the Fire Temple; and the Jewish community, at the request of the Hon. D. Sassoon, held a solemn service in their synagogue. At the invitation of the Hon. Mungludass Nathowboy, about 10,000 Bombay Hindoos of all denominations assembled in the Momkadabee temple, and offered up thanksgivings. Similar meetings had been held by Mohammedans and every sect in Hindoo. It is estimated that more than 100,000 persons joined in the various services.

The King of Siam embarked, on Monday, at Calcutta, on his return to his kingdom.

Lord Napier has reached Calcutta and assumed the Vice-regal functions, pending the arrival of Lord Northbrook.

The Generals who have charge of the Looshai expedition are rapidly bringing their work to a close. General Buchier telegraphs that the whole of the country through which he has passed is subdued; and General Brownlow, leading another column, reports, under date of Monday last, that he is sending out detachments to survey the country, and that, thanks to the satisfactory political arrangements made with the Howlong chiefs by Captain Lewin, his camp is crowded with Howlongs bringing country produce.

AMERICA.

On Tuesday the Alabama question was considered at a further meeting of the United States Cabinet; and, according to report, the Ministers determined not to withdraw any portion of the claims advanced in the American case. Mr. Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note will, it was supposed, be sent by to-day's steamer. As to the press, we hear that the *Tribune*, *New York Times*, and *World's* Washington correspondents state that the Administration will propose that the question of the admissibility of the claims for indirect damages be submitted to the Geneva Board. The State Department has refused to furnish the press with a copy of the British case, on the grounds that it would be discourteous to Great Britain. The *Tribune* says Mr. Fish's reply to Earl Granville will be courteous and friendly, but he will decline to change the American case, which he justifies from the treaty and the protocol from the beginning of the negotiations. There is no possibility of the Government withdrawing from its position, or being influenced by the tone of the British press and the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and of Mr. Disraeli. The Board of Arbitration must decide its own jurisdiction. The *Tribune* still hopes that the causeless excitement in England will subside and permit the case to go to Geneva. If Great Britain withdraws, still the American case should be argued before the arbitrators, who would undoubtedly remain and hear the party loyally abiding by the Treaty. The verdict would then be as just and satisfactory as if both parties remained in court. The *World* says that the American case may be a blunder, but the Government must adhere to it or expose itself to contempt and derision. The destruction of the Treaty is preferable to the Government sneaking out of its position, and making the ignoble acknowledgment of having presented an untenable and chicaning case. If the Treaty collapses the controversy merely reverts to its original shape. Democracy

must sustain the Government, and can settle accounts with President Grant afterwards.

Vice-President Colfax has declined to become a candidate for the Presidency. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, has been nominated for the Presidency by the National Labour Convention.

The House of Representatives rejected, on Tuesday, a bill to reduce the duty on pig-iron.

The Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore and Roman Catholic Primate of the United States, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Feb. 7, aged sixty-two years.

The Spanish authorities have revised the customs tariff in Cuba, raising the duties about 35 per cent from July 1.

A despatch from Ottawa states that Mr. Alfred Waddington, the promoter of the Canada and Pacific Railway, died, on Monday, at Ottawa, of smallpox.

Earl Granville has received a telegram from the British Vice-Consul at Damascus stating that certain English travellers who were made prisoners at Kerak have been liberated.

Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan, is appointed to be Secretary to the British Embassy at Berlin.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, March 14; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, March 22.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alvis, E. J., to be Vicar of East Winch, Norfolk.
Arnold, E. G., Rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk.
Barber, E., Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Oxford.
Blunt, W. O., Vicar of Muncaster, near Ravensglass, Cumberland.
Bradshaw, A. H., Vicar of Bredon, Leicestershire.
Coxe, Seymour R., Vicar of Hawthorn, Durham.
Ellerton, John, Rector of Hinstock, Salop.
Edwards, T. H., Vicar of St. John's, Woodbridge.
Hulme, S. J., Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.
Mills, W. W., Vicar of Aylmerton, Norfolk.
Smallwood, G. A., Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk.
Ward, C. B., Perpetual Curate of Whitfield, near Glossop, Derbyshire.
Washington, R., Vicar of Hoo, with Letheringham, Suffolk.
Webbe, Horatio Rees, Vicar of Brompton, with Snanton, York.
Welby, M. E., Incumbent of Shrigley, Macclesfield.

The Old Testament Company concluded their ninth session yesterday week. The first revision of Leviticus, which was begun at this meeting, was completed as far as chap. xxv. v. 22.

The Rev. Canon Master, Rector of Chorley, has promised a benefaction of £500, which will be met by a similar amount from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, towards increasing the endowment of St. Peter's Vicarage, Chorley.

The seventh annual general meeting of the supporters of the Church Association was held on Wednesday at St. James's Hall—Mr. Joseph Hoare in the chair. There was a large attendance of clergymen, and the body of the hall was well filled.

The Rev. J. M. Saurin Brooke, M.A., has, on resigning the Curacy of St. Matthew's Church, Oakley-square, received as a testimonial a handsome dressing-bag and books. The Rev. David C. Cochrane, M.A., Master of Etwell Hospital, Derbyshire, has received a handsome gold timepiece from the inhabitants of Stretton and Claymills, Staffordshire, on resigning the temporary charge of the parish, Mrs. Cochrane being presented with a silver cake-basket.

The foundation of an additional church in the parish of Hanley Castle, near Malvern, was laid, on the 20th ult., at Hanley Swan, on a site given by Sir E. Lechmere. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Samuel Martin, formerly of Liverpool, who went to reside in Hanley about three years ago. The building, which is from the designs of Mr. Scott, R.A., will hold 420 persons, and will cost fully £5000, the whole of which will be defrayed by Mr. Martin, who will make over the church as a free gift to the district, reserving no privilege to himself that will not be shared by the poorest inhabitant. The tower will contain a peal of six bells, and on the completion of the work the building, now used as a church, will be converted into a school.

The annual meeting of the executive committee of the Bishop of London's Fund was held, yesterday week, at their offices in Pall-mall—the Bishop of London presiding. According to the report, the total amount of new contributions paid to the fund during last year was £22,576. Besides this, £14,644 was received during the same period for contributions previously promised, and £371 for interest on investments. The whole sum paid to the fund since its commencement amounted at the close of last year to £398,900, of which £370,399 had been expended. In addition to this, a further sum of £36,243 has been promised. A detailed description is given of the progress made during the last year in promoting the various objects falling within the scope of the fund, and an earnest appeal is made for aid to carry on the work initiated by the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—the Bishop of Lichfield in the chair. The annual report showed that the income for 1871, exclusive of the balance in the treasurer's hands at the beginning of that year and of £1389 sold out from the capital fund to erect an infirmary in connection with the girls' school, amounted to £9466, which was insufficient to meet the expenses by £373. The committee, hoping that this check is to be accounted for by special circumstances, have continued to increase the number of children in the schools, which now contain 200 orphans. The report mentioned that £1500 had been given to the corporation by Mr. Henry Wagner to found an exhibition from the boys' school at Canterbury to Keble College, Oxford, which is to be called the "Joshua Watson Exhibition."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, in a convocation on Saturday, the form of statute relating to the Sheldonian Theatre was passed nem. con. In a Congregation afterwards the forms of statute, the preambles of which had been approved in a former Congregation, relating to the amendment of the Vinerian statute, and the first section of the statute respecting the second public examination, were submitted to the house, and carried nem. con. The Rev. D. T. Page, Senior Dean of Pembroke, has been elected Senior, and the Rev. W. W. Jackson, of Exeter, Junior Proctor. The Warden and Fellows of Merton have voted £100 for a memorial to the late Bishop Patteson. The Hertford Scholarship has been awarded to J. S. Lockhart, Scholar of Corpus. Proxime Accesserunt—H. H. Asquith, Balliol; F. Madaw, Brazenose; and T. C. Snow, Corpus. Junior studentships at Christ Church have been awarded to the following:—Mathematical—G. W. Duncan, King

William's School, Isle of Man. Physical Science—B. Hainsworth, Manchester Grammar School; D. Greswell, Balliol; W. A. Smith, Clifton. Classical—G. W. Paget, Charterhouse School; C. A. Conybeare, Tunbridge School; H. G. Wanton, Rugby School. Mr. Wanton did a specially good paper in history. An exhibition was awarded to F. H. Dalby, Commemorator of Christ Church, who was proxime accessit for the mathematical studentship. The following have been elected to scholarships at University:—Classical—W. Arnold, University; R. W. F. Shawe, Cheltenham. Proxime Accessit—W. E. Russell, Harrow School. Mathematical—T. M. Fletcher, Derby Grammar School. Lodge Exhibition—W. P. Johnson, Bedford Grammar School. Dean Stanley preached on Sunday before the University. He congratulated his hearers on the fact that the University had been thrown open to "persons of all religious creeds," and was thereby freed from the reproach of being the battle-field of religious factions. He appealed to the manly, upright, independent, industrious, modest, and reverential spirit of the rising generation in the University to lift themselves to the level of their great nation, and inherit the bright, inspiring future.

At Cambridge, the Chancellor's gold medal for legal studies has been awarded to J. H. Moxon, B.L., Trinity.

Lord Lytton has declined to accept the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, which had fallen to him in consequence of Mr. Ruskin, who was elected, being disqualified.

Last Saturday night a dinner was given to Sir Robert Christison, in Edinburgh, in celebration of the fiftieth year of his Professorship in the University of Edinburgh. The Lord Justice-General presided. There were about 250 persons present. In the forenoon Sir Robert Christison was presented with a sword of honour by the Edinburgh University volunteer corps, of which he is captain, and in the afternoon he received a deputation and address from the Medical Graduates Association in London. Mr. J. O. Halliwell has presented his valuable Shakspearean library to Edinburgh University.

Mr. W. Scriven, Dyke Scholar and Huish Exhibitioner, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has been appointed Assistant Master in the Turro Grammar School.

The Rev. G. W. Jervis, B.A., has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Sheffield Collegiate School.

The vacant Professorship of Classics and Logic in the University of Melbourne, Victoria, has been conferred upon Mr. H. A. Strong, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, First Warden of the new University Hall, Glasgow, and Assistant Professor of Humanity in that University.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Mrs. Radcliffe's reappearance in the witness-box was again the chief feature of the case yesterday week. She detailed the history of her relations with her cousin, and mentioned certain presents given to her by Roger, among which was no such article as a gold crucifix, which the claimant had specified. On June 22, 1852, Roger left, having given her, on that day, a paper in which he promised to build a church to the Virgin if he married her within three years. She had never seen him since. "That," she repeated, "I solemnly swear." She then described minutely the appearance and habits of Roger Tichborne, and narrated her interview with the claimant, when he addressed her as "Lucy," and Mrs. Towneley, who accompanied her, as "Katie." She expressed herself as "perfectly certain" that the claimant was not her cousin Roger—an assertion which, after a rigid cross-examination, she again repeated with emphasis to Sergeant Ballantine. Mr. Henry Danby Seymour narrated his interview with the claimant. He had taken a former valet of Roger Tichborne to identify him, and the claimant hazarded the conjecture that it was his "uncle Nangle"—who was a very old man. This witness also expressed himself as having no hesitation in saying that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne. The evidence of the Chilean and Australian commissions was put in. Early in the day the Attorney-General withdrew some observations which he had made reflecting upon Mr. Rose, late one of the plaintiff's junior counsel, who was a son of a partner in the firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton, and who had died very recently.

Lady Catherine Doughty, mother of Mrs. Radcliffe, was examined on Monday, chiefly in regard to the habits and disposition of her nephew and his attachment to her daughter. Lady Doughty stated that, having had an ample opportunity of watching the claimant's demeanour, she had formed a very decided judgment that he was not her nephew, and about this she had not the slightest doubt.

On Wednesday there was a discussion upon a demand by Mr. Giffard for the production of the draught proof of Lady Doughty's evidence, which was objected to by the Attorney-General. The Lord Chief Justice held that he had no power to order the production of the document. The conversation was enlivened by a little passage between Sir John Coleridge, who had spoken rather sharply to Mr. Pollard, and Sergeant Ballantine, who wished his junior to be protected from "rude observations." Lady Doughty's cross-examination was then resumed and concluded. In the midst of it there was a controversy upon the question whether some pocket-books of her Ladyship had been put in evidence. It was terminated by the foreman of the jury declaring that the waste of time was "perfectly intolerable." Mrs. Nangle, sister to the late Sir Edward Doughty, was afterwards examined, and the Court adjourned until Friday.

Mrs. Amelia Portbury was again brought up at Wertheim-street, last Saturday, charged with having caused the death of her mother, and, the evidence having been completed, she was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

The London Clothworkers' Company have contributed, in addition to the £1500 to the Derry Diocesan Fund, £500 towards the rebuilding of the parish church of Killowen, in the same diocese.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Thursday week, over the inaugural proceedings in connection with the establishment of a hospital designed to afford to poor women suffering from diseases special to their sex medical and surgical treatment from qualified female physicians. The ceremony took place in one of the wards of the hospital, which is situate at 69, Seymour-place, Crawford-street, Marylebone.

A deputation from the French committee, members of the Cercle de la Librairie, arrived in London recently, charged with the mission of conveying to the chairman and members of the English committee the thanks of their colleagues, and tokens of their good feeling in the shape of a medal and the diploma of the Cercle de la Librairie. Of these medals five were in gold, for the chairman, treasurer, secretary, and the proprietors of the *Publishers' Circular* and the *Bookseller*, and twelve in silver. On Thursday week the deputation were entertained at Stationers' Hall. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Thomas Longman, assisted as vice-chairman by Mr. John Murray.

WOOD VIOLETS.

With other men I strove, in manly pride,
For wealth and honours, fame and strong command;
I failed, and broke my health; I should have died,
But Mother Nature, with her tender hand,
Led me to woodlands, ere the thrush could sing,
When trees began to feel the breath of kindly Spring.

I lay on turf; I was no longer proud;
Simply for earth and sky I thanked Thee, God!
For air and light, the sunshine and the cloud,
The feeding rain that, in the softened sod,
Nourished the seeds and roots, and bade them grow
To budding leaves above, new blades of grass below.

Mid the fresh grass I spied a fragrant flower,
Then did the spirit of that blessed time
Hold my sore heart with a delicious power.
Past worldliness was like a pardoned crime.
That lowly, lovely thing, the violet!
The hand, that plucked it then, with tears of joy was wet.

For then I felt humility was peace,
Such comfort to my lonely mood was given,
But meditation presently must cease;
Roused from the momentary glimpse of heaven,
I saw the coming presence, half as good,
Of those dear merry maidens, walking in the wood.

And "Oh," says Kate, "how glad we are to meet!"
And "Oh," says Anne, "what lovely violets these!"
"Their scent," says one, "I never knew so sweet;
But light your mild cigar, Tom, if you please."
And how I answered her, I will not say;
But I was very happy all that quiet day.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The quartet-players represented at page 201 have been for different periods identified with the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall, those excellent entertainments which have for fourteen seasons exercised such powerful influence in disseminating a general taste for classical chamber music.

The most recent accession to these concerts is Madame Norman-Neruda—a female violinist—who made her first appearance in this country at the Philharmonic Concert of May 17, 1869, when she performed two movements of a difficult concerto by Vieuxtemps with such fine qualities of tone, style, and execution as at once stamped her an artist of the highest order. At the close of the same year, and during each subsequent season, this accomplished lady violinist has proved, at many of the Monday Popular Concerts, that she is not merely a brilliant executant, but also that she can lead, with admirable expression, the best works of the greatest masters. Perhaps no lady violinist has ever equalled Madame Norman-Neruda in calm repose of manner and graceful use of the bow arm. Certainly no player of her sex has commanded a purer tone, a truer intonation, or more neat and finished mechanism. Her performances have not only been a special feature of the Monday Popular Concerts, but have been heard with equal interest at the Crystal Palace and in the provinces.

Mr. Louis Ries (now, we believe, a naturalised English subject) is a nephew of the late Ferdinand Ries, the celebrated German pianist and composer, the favourite pupil and the friend of Beethoven. Mr. L. Ries (a pupil of his father, Herr Hubert Ries, Concert-Meister at Berlin) has been the efficient second violin at the Monday Popular Concerts since their establishment, and has contributed largely to the general effect of the admirable quartet performances there. To the ordinary ear the leading violin and the violoncello seem to be the most prominent portions of the quartet; but those who are more familiar with this class of music are aware that efficiency in the performance of the inner parts—the second violin and the viola—is absolutely indispensable to the perfection of the whole. To this result Mr. L. Ries has largely contributed by his practised skill and careful co-operation.

Among the most esteemed violinists of the day is Herr Ludwig Straus, who had long been eminent in his native Germany as a brilliant and classical concerto player and an excellent leader of orchestral and quartet music; a similar reputation having for some years been justly held by him in this country. For several seasons of the Monday Popular Concerts Herr Straus was the leading violinist there, in the absence of Herr Joachim, to the entire contentment of the critical audience, even in comparison with the admitted supremacy of the great player just named. In recent seasons Herr Straus has held the viola at these concerts, and has proved the importance of having it (the tenor of the stringed instrument family) played by an artist possessing the dexterous freedom of bowing and the skilled fingering of a leading violinist—qualities not always met with in those who have cultivated the viola only.

Like Mr. Ries, as above remarked, Signor Piatti has been identified with these Monday Popular Concerts from their origin. For several years previously this incomparable artist held the post of principal violoncello at Her Majesty's Theatre, and he has formed the basis of the quartet party at these concerts, with very few instances of absence therefrom. We have deliberately termed Signor Piatti incomparable, since we believe there has not been another instance of the combination, in one performer, on this instrument, of such volume and purity of tone with refined taste and unlimited mechanical skill. Both as a solo-player and an interpreter of quartet music Signor Piatti is unrivalled, and we doubt if he has ever been equalled. Such facility and certainty of execution as his, or rather an approach thereto, can have only been attained hitherto by using thin strings, and consequently sacrificing quantity and beauty of tone. In the artist now referred to all that can be desired, in every respect, is realised with a result that has the happiest influence on any quartet-playing in which he is concerned. An intense feeling for melody—perhaps largely owing to his Italian nationality—enables him to give cantabile passages with an exquisite charm of style; while his largely sympathetic taste and widely-extended practice render him a worthy interpreter of music of all schools. Signor Piatti has also composed for his instrument; prominent among his productions being a grand concerto (with orchestral accompaniments), which he performed with great success at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts in 1869, and, after various changes and revisions, at a Philharmonic concert in the following year.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held a levée on Wednesday in Dublin Castle.

Dr. Robert P. Stewart, Professor of Music in the University of Dublin, received the honour of knighthood on Wednesday from the hands of his Excellency Earl Spencer, in Dublin Castle. The Countess Spencer and the Court were present.



GATHERING WOOD VIOLETS.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MR. J. RIES.

MADAME NORMAN-NERUDA.

HERR STRAUS.

SIGNOR PIATTI.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 58, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W., the wife of W. Henry Tarnley, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th ult., at Well-street, Hackney, the wife of Benjamin Stacy, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., the wife of Francis Hampson, Esq., of Platt Cottage, Manchester, of a son.

On Jan. 30, at Colombo, the wife of Hector Cross-Buchanan, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 20, at St. Peter's Church, Kohat, Punjab, India, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, Francis Richard Begbie, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Major General P. J. Begbie, to Emily Frances Margaret, elder daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. P. W. Campbell, 1st Sikh Infantry, and granddaughter of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart., of Barcaldine, Argyshire.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Belfast, by the Rev. A. Dawson, A.M. Incumbent of Knocknamuckly, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Allen, B.A., John R. Macoun, Esq., to Wilhelmina Moorhead, eighth and youngest daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., M.D., Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Park Village West, London, Priscilla Derrick Elliot, the beloved wife of Captain John J. Hammock, late of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Service.

In December last, at Castlemaine, Victoria, deeply regretted, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Edward Bryant, of that place, and youngest daughter of William Freeman, Esq., of Hastings, formerly of Norwich, in her 39th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.		WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.		THURSDAY, MARCH 7.		FRIDAY, MARCH 8.		SATURDAY, MARCH 9.	
Third Sunday in Lent.		Lecture to be held at St. James's by the Duke of Edinburgh, 2 p.m.		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Society of Arts, Indian Conference (Mr. P. Campbell on India as a Field for Enterprise).		New moon, 0.53 p.m.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Rochester. (Collection for the Restoration Fund. No afternoon service.)		Royal Agricultural Society, noon.		Royal Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry).		Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (The Rev. A. Rigg on Mechanism).		South Kensington Museum, Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Dr. Duncan on Biology).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. (the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley on the Thanksgiving; with collection for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral).		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.		Medical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Chapel Royal—St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Ripon.		Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Obstetric Society, 8 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Dyce Duckworth on Ipecacuanha).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.		Geological Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Angier, M.A., Reader at the Temple.		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
MONDAY, MARCH 4.		Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Debus on the Reduction of Ethyl Oxalate by Sodium Amalgam; Mr. A. H. Allen on Metastannic Acid).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal Institution, monthly meeting, 8 p.m.		Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Mr. J. G. Baker on Scilla; (Dr. Masters on the Androcium in Cochlostoma, &c.).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
South Kensington Museum Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Pauer on Musical History).		Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott on Architecture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Medical Society, 8 p.m.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.		Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott on Architecture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain R. P. Burton on Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land; Mr. Gould Avery on Race Characteristics).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. H. Titchborne on Prehistoric Monuments).		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture).		Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott on Architecture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Harman on the Living Poets).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Rigg on Mechanism).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Colonel A. S. Jones on Ride-and-Tie Patrol).		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
TUESDAY, MARCH 5.		Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott on Architecture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, anniversary, noon (Sir John Lubbock in the chair).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Church Association, lecture, 2.30 p.m.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Royal Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Nervous System).		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott on Architecture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bainbridge on the Kind-Chaudron system of Sinking Shafts through Aqueous Strata).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bourchier, R.N., on the Goliath Training-Ship).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on an Ostrich recently living in the Society's Collection; Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth on the Birds of Ceylon.)		Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristowe on Disease and its Treatment).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkali Manufacture).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).		Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Moncreux Conway on Demonology).	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h	8	7	6	5	4	3
m	15	10	10	10	10	10

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
March 2	30.053	42.0	35.0	78	2	35.0	WSW.W.	174	.000
March 3	30.048	43.3	40.8	92	10	32.3	SW.SSW.S.	321	.105
March 4	29.751	44.2	43.0	96	9	43.2	S.WSW.	231	.010
March 5	29.511	48.1	47.0	96	10	40.1	SSE.SSW.	345	.035
March 6	29.511	48.1	47.0	96	10	40.1	S.WSW.	201	.025
March 7	29.648	43.4	39.2	86	9	40.9	SE.NNE.	332	.000
March 8	29.648	43.4	39.2	86	9	40.9	N.NE.NNE.	114	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.067	30.128	29.749	29.530	29.488	29.520	30.157
Temperature of Air	42.05	43.32	44.32	43.32	43.10	46.22	40.79
Temperature of Evaporation	39.83	43.69	43.40	42.32	42.32	41.62	38.22
Direction of Wind	WSW	S	SSE	S	W	NE	N

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chattey.—Last three weeks of the Season. Revival of the Grand Historical Drama, *AMY ROBERTS*, with all the pictorial and spectacular effects. On MONDAY, MARCH 4, and during the week, her Majesty's servants will perform the Drama of *AMY ROBERTS*, written by Andrew Halliday. Characters by Mrs. Hermann Venn, Miss Fanny Addison, Miss K. Ryan, Mr. E. C. Cowper, Mr. J. B. Howard, Mr. F. Vokes, Mr. W. Terries, Mr. Brittain Wright, Mr. Howard Russell, Clifford, F. Clarke, &c. To coincide with the Grand Pantomime, *TOM THUMB*, terminating with the Transformation Scene. Characters by the celebrated Vokes Family, Messrs. Brittain Wright, Finner, H. Taylor, Master John Minley, Mr. H. Collier, Miss Harriet Coveney, Miss Annie, &c. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open at Ten till Five daily.

Thanksgiving Day.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S on Thanksgiving Day, Feb. 27, will be profusely illustrated in the Number of **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** for Saturday Next, March 9.

Among the ENGRAVINGS will be the following:

THE PROCESSION PASSING UP LUDGATE-HILL.

(Two Pages.)

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S: THE ROYAL PEW.

(Two Pages.)

The Procession Passing St. Martin's Church.

The Great Stand on the Site of the Law Courts.

Procession in the Nave of St. Paul's.

The Queen Leaving St. Paul's.

Arrival of Members of the Legislature at Paul's Wharf.

A Sketch near Temple Bar.

The Use of the Knecker at Temple Bar.

Temple Bar on Thanksgiving Day.

Sailors Preparing Lanterns for the Illumination of St. Paul's.

Raising the Royal Standard on the Dome of St. Paul's.

Illumination of St. Paul's.

The Crowd on Thanksgiving Day.

Greenwich Boys in Trafalgar-square.

School Children Singing "God Save the Queen" in the

Green Park.

Floral Pavilion in Oxford-street, &c., &c., &c.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS.

Price Fivepence.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4, and during the week, at Seven, *THE IRISH LION*; at Eight (74th night), *PYGMALION AND GALATHEA*—"a grand and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of *UNCLE FOOZLE*.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, *MY TURN NEXT*—Mr. George Belmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled *THE BELLS*, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by M. E. Brockmann-Chatrian. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. C. Clifton, Miss G. F. Parnell, and Miss Fanny Haywood. To conclude with *PICKWICK*—Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The great Adelphi drama, *NOTRE DAME*, Every Evening, at Seven. Adelphi Artists, Adelphi Scenery and Effects. Mr. T. C. King as Quasimodo. Concluding with a Favourite Drama.

ASTLEY'S NEW GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessees and Directors, Messrs. John and George Sanger. By desire of numerous applicants, on MONDAY, MARCH 4, for the first time under the management of Messrs. John and George Sanger, the grand and never-failing Spectacle of *MAZEPPA*; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary, which will be produced on a scale of magnificence never before attempted, being for the Complimentary Benefit of Mr. George Sanger. *Mazeppa*, by Miss Marie Henderson. On this occasion the Opening of the Pantomime and the whole of the Equestrian Entertainment will be given. The great Circus Company, Pantomime, and "Mazeppa" on the same evening and for the one price. Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Great Pit, 1s. Private Boxes, from 5s. to 1 guinea. Box-office open from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), Last Two Representations of *CINDERELLA*, at Two and 7.15.—Next week the programmes will be most brilliant.—*THE CARNIVAL* on Horseback is received with great applause. The great variety imported to the Circus of high individual merit. The Management, in intimating the approaching close of the season, begs to announce the production shortly of the Spectacle not seen in London since the days of Ducrow, entitled *THE DUNMOW REVELS*, and presentation of the Flitch of Bacon. Open every Evening at 7.15; commence at 7.45. Day Performances, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Open at Two; commence at 2.50.

ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—*THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS* will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. *THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS* Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d., £2 2s., and £1 11s. 6d.; Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. *ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION*, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Representations of "King Christmas."

NAVAL CADETSHIPS, &c.

EASTMAN'S ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY, SOUTHSEA.
More than 900 pupils have entered H.M. service. A department for very junior boys.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

THE THANKSGIVING.

The great Day of Thanksgiving has passed, and all must feel that, even beyond the special reason for the gratitude solemnly expressed on that day, there is large and fresh cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all Good. The magnificent display of loyalty made by the millions who gathered to behold their Queen was earnest of a nation's renewed homage to the glorious principles that have maintained that nation in the foremost place of the world, and which will so maintain it while England is true to herself and her noble traditions.

Of the entire and perfect success of the Day millions were assured by their own eyes, and the rest of our population has long since learned it, thanks to eloquent pens that have been prompt with glowing narration. We write at the close of the week that has been marked by the festival, and ours must be a calm record of the event. The excitement, which was intense, has subsided, and even the weather lends its unwelcome aid to place that triumphant Tuesday away as a thing by itself. After weeks of dismal atmosphere and wet—nay, after an Eve that was full of grim promise or menace—the Thanksgiving Day broke clear, bright, and fresh. The metropolis appeared under a new aspect, and streamer and banner shone out in sunlight. During the day there were some scowls on the face of the sky, but they vanished, and "Queen's weather" was granted to us—the one thing wanted. Thanksgiving Day passed, and nature retained a cold but not unkind aspect for one day more, and then we were put back into the old state of things. All is dismal again as we write, and the Twenty-Seventh holds its place in memory as a distinct period. But "they shall not say we did not have the Crown."

It was a great thought, and a thought of noble courage, on the part of a Sovereign whose health has long denied her presence to us, to undertake a progress of seven miles, amid vast masses of her excited subjects. But Queen Victoria does her Regal work bravely, and bore the long fatigue as patiently and cheerfully as she bears the private and silent labours of State, known only to herself and her closest counsellors. It was good to watch the Royal lady on her way, proud, as it became her to be, of the respectful love of such a people as no other Sovereign of earth calls subjects, and rejoicing in the affectionate welcome given to the son who had arisen from the couch of sickness, and still bore some of its pallor. And, doubtless, amid the great pride and joy of the day, the Queen had will and time to note that for all her children, and notably for the amiable Princess, her child by the happy choice of the Heir Apparent, and doubly endeared to the Mother and to us all by the long and sorrowful watch at Sandringham, the heart of the people was warm with affection. There were no official guards for Queen Victoria and her family on that day—we saw a few military ornaments to the procession; but the nation had taken its post, one mighty guard over the Royal convoy, and never was the loyal vigilance abated for one second. No guards! Never was a Queen so guarded as the Sovereign of England on the Thanksgiving Day.

Now that all is over, save the recollection, and save the incalculable good which the demonstration has called forth, we feel that it is unfair to those who wrote when the excitement was fresh that we should suggest that undue stress had been laid upon the admirable behaviour of the people. Had we been writing on the day of the festival we should probably have dwelt as much as our brethren upon this point. If, at a later date, we do not much insist on this, it is not because we do not fully recognise the fact, but because it had no surprise for us. We have lived among Englishmen, and venture to believe that we know them. We had not the least fear that they would disgrace the proudest name in the world by any misconduct on an occasion of solemn yet festal gathering. They were called to make a stately seven-mile avenue for a Queen whom they venerate, for a Prince whose danger had stirred every heart, and they came and manned that magnificent way. What else but splendid behaviour was to be expected from them? The only fear was, that their vast numbers might bring on, through no fault of their own, some confusion, and possibly disaster. But skilful direction was supplied, and docility in accepting it was exhibited. Then all danger was extinguished, and it would have gone very hard indeed on that day with any persons who had wantonly sought to disturb order. We give all praise to the authorities and to the police, who covered themselves with honour by their energy tempered with moderation. But the people that loves a Sovereign respects itself, and the self-respect of the masses that assembled on Tuesday enhanced to the utmost the value of the homage they paid.

We do not desire to speak of casualties, yet it were effeminate and cowardly to gloss them over. There have been many lamentable accidents, and life has been lost. This is sad, but must be accepted as a stern necessity. The Queen and her people were engaged on Tuesday in

the discharge of a sacred duty, that of a united acknowledgment of the great goodness of Providence, and to have omitted this duty would have been a national sin. Deeply as we deplore the disasters that have occurred, they were inevitable; but, grave and numerous as they have been, they are all real accidents. No act of brutality is recorded. We may also say that, compared to the casualties that have occurred in France and elsewhere when Kings have made rejoicing, and when the tremendous number of human beings that gathered on Thanksgiving Day is borne in mind, the amount of disaster is insignificant—yet we note this only as a fact—it is also a sad fact that some among us will remember the day with sorrow. If charity can do aught for the solace of these, let it be invited, and it will be forthcoming.

Heartily—with all our heart—we congratulate our beloved Queen and her family on the grand Day of Thanksgiving. But the nation is to be congratulated also. What is good for such a Sovereign as ours is good for all of us. Her Majesty has come among us again, and has been gladdened by our shouts of welcome, and we also have been glad. We have testified our love for Her, and our reverence for the Institutions which she so worthily represents. The Queen and every one of her people may mark Thanksgiving Day, in ancient phrase, "with a white stone."

ATTEMPT, OR THREAT, TO KILL THE QUEEN.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that he had received a verbal communication to the following effect:—

The Queen had taken her usual drive, and was enthusiastically received. On returning to the palace, when the carriage entered the gates, a youth followed it, and when it drew up at the door he presented himself first on one side and then on the other, and held a pistol pointed at the Queen. The Queen was not alarmed, but screened herself behind the frame of the carriage. The attendants dismounted and secured the youth. The pistol had not been fired, it was possibly not even loaded; it was an old-fashioned flint-lock instrument, and had a piece of red cloth projecting from its muzzle. The fellow had with him a document for the Queen to sign for releasing the Fenian prisoners now in confinement. He was about eighteen or nineteen years of age.

THE COURT.

The Queen, after her arrival at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week, from Osborne House, granted an audience to Sir William Jenner, and invested him with the insignia of the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present during the ceremony. Colonel Gardiner also had an interview with the Queen upon his return from attending the funeral of the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen by her Majesty's command.

On the following day the Queen drove to Rowley Farm, near Langley Park, to inquire after Lady Charles Innes Kerr, who met with a serious accident while hunting with the Windsor Garrison Dragoons. Her Ladyship is much better.

On Saturday last the Lord Chamberlain had an audience of her Majesty. The Earl of Kenmare was introduced to the presence of the Queen, and delivered up to her Majesty the key and wand of office on his retiring from the office of Vice-Chamberlain. Lord Richard Grosvenor received the key and wand of office from the Queen upon his appointment as Vice-Chamberlain. Subsequently her Majesty held a Court to receive addresses of congratulation from the Corporation of the city of London and from her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the city of London upon the occasion of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his late severe illness. The Lord Mayor, with the chief civic dignitaries, a large number of members of the Common Council, and the members of the Commission of Lieutenancy to the number of twenty, arrived at the castle at a quarter past one o'clock. Deputations from the Corporation and from the Commission of Lieutenancy were received by the Queen, and took her Majesty's pleasure as to the reception of the addresses, after which luncheon was served in the Waterloo Chamber. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, entered the White Drawing-Room at three o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Churchill, and various officers of state of the Royal household. The Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities, who had assembled in the Green Drawing-Room, were introduced to the Queen by the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Secretary Bruce. The Lord Mayor presented the address from the Corporation. Her Majesty having returned a gracious answer, the Lord Mayor, Mr. R. N. Philips (the mover), and Alderman Lawrence, M.P. (the seconder of the address), were severally introduced, and had the honour of kissing hands. The Commissioners of Lieutenancy, who had assembled in the Red Drawing-Room, headed by the Lord Mayor, having been introduced, his Lordship presented their address, the Queen returning a gracious reply. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., the mover, and Mr. Ambrose Moore and Mr. Northall Laurie, seconds of the address, were severally presented, and had the honour of kissing hands, after which the deputations left the castle for London. Levée dress was worn by the gentlemen in attendance. A guard of honour of the second battalion of Coldstream Guards was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. The Rev. Canon Birch arrived at the castle. Sir William Jenner dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Birch, Rector of Prestwich, officiated. Sir William Jenner left the castle for London.

On Monday the children of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty. Later in the day the Queen left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor by a special train, upon the Great Western Railway, to Paddington, and drove thence, attended by an escort

of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince Arthur, with Sir Howard Elphinstone, also arrived at the palace from Dover.

Tuesday was the day of National Thanksgiving, a full report of which is given elsewhere.

On Wednesday the Queen visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and Lady William Russell, at her residence in Audley-square. Her Majesty also drove to Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio, to inspect a marble statue he is making for the Queen. Princess Beatrice visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also the South Kensington Museum. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and Earl Granville dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out daily.

The Queen has given £1000 to the Special Thanksgiving Fund now being raised for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Prince of Wales has contributed £500. Conformably to the practice of their Royal predecessors during the rebuilding of the cathedral after the Great Fire, her Majesty and his Royal Highness have written their names in a new subscription-book.

The Queen and other members of the Royal family have honoured Mr. James Sant, R.A., with sittings for their portraits.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Kenmare to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lord Suffield, resigned.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour to the Queen.

Lord Methuen and Lord Frederick Kerr have arrived, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom, at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at three o'clock. It is expected that gentlemen will present themselves at Drawingrooms, except in attendance on the ladies of their families.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present at the first concert of the Albert Hall Choral Society, which will take place at half-past five on May 8.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Osborne House, on Monday, for London. Their Royal Highnesses crossed the Solent in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Portsmouth, and travelled from the Landport station, by special train, to the Victoria station, where they were met by the Duke of Edinburgh, who accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Count and Countess Gleichen afterwards visited the Prince and Princess. On the Thanksgiving Day the Prince and Princess accompanied the Queen to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for his Royal Highness's recovery. The Prince was very much exhausted on his return to Buckingham Palace from the exertion he had undergone to acknowledge as he desired the hearty and affectionate greetings which were accorded him. Sir William Gull was in waiting at the palace to receive him. On Wednesday the Prince was suffering from fatigue. At three o'clock his Royal Highness and the Princess received the Lord Mayor, with the principal civic authorities and upwards of eighty commoners of the Common Council at Marlborough House, when the Lord Mayor presented a congratulatory address from the Corporation of the city of London. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice visited their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince has appointed Sir William W. Gull, Bart., M.D., to be a physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness.

The Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* is being prepared to proceed to the Mediterranean, about the middle of the present month, for the service of the Prince.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Viscount Mahon, M.P., is a candidate for the representation of Westminster at the London School Board, in the room of Viscount Sandon, resigned.

Mr. Curwen's method of teaching singing by the sol-fa system was, on Thursday week, demonstrated to many members of the London School Board, at the Literary Institute, City.

The Seventh Subscription Concert of the Oratorio Concerts will take place on Tuesday next, March 5, when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given.

The anniversary festival of the friends of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution was held, yesterday week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. S. Elgar, and was attended by about 200 gentlemen. Nearly £1000, including 50 gs. from the chairman, was subscribed.

On Wednesday evening the eleventh annual prize distribution in connection with the 20th Middlesex Rifles, of which the Duke of Sutherland is honorary Colonel, took place in the general meeting-room at Euston station. His Excellency the Belgian Minister presided. The distribution of prizes was followed by a ball.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that last week the total number of paupers was 122,939, of whom 35,478 were in workhouses, and 87,461 received out-door relief. Compared with the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, this was a decrease of 31,294, 57,345, and 28,750 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 828, of whom 644 were men, 133 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

Professor Guthrie's series of lectures on "Physics and Chemistry," at South Kensington Museum, forming part of the season's course for the instruction of women in science and art, was concluded on Wednesday by some further observations on the latter branch of his subject, more especially as regards the chemistry of animals and plants. The Professor's closing remarks on this series had reference to the importance of physical science from an educational point of view. Professor Guthrie intimated that the next series of the course, which was to have been delivered by Professor Huxley, on "Biology," would be given by Professor Duncan, of King's College.

Public interest in Thanksgiving Day was so far from having exhausted itself that the streets were almost as crowded on Wednesday night as on the previous evening. Many of the illuminations were lighted up, and the decorations remained as on the great national holiday itself. We learn by letter from the Dean of St. Paul's that the cathedral was closed on Wednesday and Thursday, but was to be open to the public on Friday and Saturday from twelve to four. The Dean's letter also states that there will be morning service only on Sunday, with offertory for the Restoration Fund, the arrangements remaining as on Thanksgiving Day.



THANKSGIVING DAY: TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT LUDGATE-CIRCUS.
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THANKSGIVING DAY: ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday last, went to St. Paul's Cathedral, in the city of London, with her son the Prince of Wales, to give public thanks to God for his recovery from the illness which had wellnigh cost his life. This plain record of the incident that has solely occupied public attention in the present week might not seem to an unthinking reader, at a distance from England or untouched by sympathy with our national feelings, a matter of striking moment. But it must be considered, by one better acquainted with the characteristics of British society, as a most significant token of the real state of this country, that the simple proceeding, the decent conventional formality, prescribed by the custom of all Christians, has been made an occasion for the grandest outburst of unanimous popular emotion witnessed here since the age of the Tudors. It is an evidence of the fact, of which those who best know the history and present condition of the English nation are well assured, that no Sovereign has, since Queen Elizabeth, reigned over the kingdom with the same universal acceptance as Queen Victoria. There has been no time, in the course of three centuries, under the four Stuart Kings, under William III. and Anne, or under the Hanoverian four Georges, when party strife has not operated with a pernicious effect against the wholesome union of sentiment that should link all classes of the State together, and to the Head of the State. The Crown was exposed to the intrigues and the conspiracies of

dynastic pretenders, the relentless hostility of sectarian fanatics, and repeated insurrections in favour of a deposed House, till the middle of the last century; it had afterwards to bear the brunt of political tempests consequent on the French Revolution. The last of the Georges, by his personal faults and the scandal of his domestic life, forfeited the esteem which a loyal people would have rendered to a virtuous monarch; and the reign of William IV. was too brief, and the temper of the public mind after the Reform Bill was too much disturbed and excited, to allow of the growth of hearty mutual regard between the Sovereign and the nation. It has been the happier destiny of Victoria to exemplify, in her reign since 1837, the complete realisation of this desirable state of feeling. There is now a general recognition, in spite of all pedantic Republican theorists, of the great advantages, political, social, and moral, derived from a constitution and form of government that reserves the presidency of the nation for an hereditary proprietor, while separating this rank and title from the actual tenure of executive power. It is perceived that by this arrangement we are spared the mischievous effects of those intrigues on the part of influential nobles or ambitious leaders of faction to obtain the perpetual supremacy in the State for themselves individually, and for their descendants, which have so often proved fatal to the freedom of a nominal Commonwealth. The law of inheritance, which common experience has recommended for the security of our private welfare, is found equally conducive to the public good when applied to the office of Royalty. This seems to be the conclusion in which the practical English mind is content to rest. The perilous illness

of the Queen's eldest son—of the heir to that throne which we trust she herself will long occupy—has very recently compelled us to take the lesson more seriously to heart. And it cannot be doubted that, intimately allied with that respect for the stability of political and social order which the Queen and the Prince represent, and which is near akin to the virtues of integrity and fidelity in common transactions of life, is an appreciation of the propriety and moral beauty of religious observances, such as that of the Thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday. The sentiment is so profound, and has been so emphatically expressed, as to show that the English nation is not more inclined to give up its Christianity, or even its Established National Church, than to give up its ancient Constitutional Monarchy. But we have much to relate of the manner in which Tuesday's proceedings were conducted, and these remarks have gone far enough.

The general arrangements, the official programme, and the preparations, both for the procession from Buckingham Palace and for the performance of Divine worship in St. Paul's, with the decorations of the two lines of streets for the routes to be followed in going and returning, were described in our last Number. We shall not here attempt an exhaustive enumeration of all the details, but reserve some for the subjects of a forthcoming series of Illustrations, to be added to those given in the present week's paper. The order, however, of the procession, and its course to and from St. Paul's, the reception of the Queen and Royal family, the scene in the Cathedral, the religious service, and, finally, the illuminations in the evening, must be related, leaving the narrative of subordinate incidents,

and enlargement on the special features yet to be noticed, for our next publication.

The procession started from Buckingham Palace at five minutes past twelve o'clock. It was led by the carriages of the Speaker, the Lord Chancellor, and the Commander-in-Chief, and was composed of nine Royal carriages, the eighth drawn by four and the ninth by six horses. The last two were open carriages. The first seven carriages (which were closed) were filled with ladies and gentlemen of the Court; but the eighth conveyed their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince George of Wales; while the last carriage was occupied by her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their eldest child, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Princess Beatrice. The Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse, was in the eighth carriage attending the Princess. The only member of the Royal family present, not in the last two carriages, was the Duke of Cambridge, who sat in his own carriage, following those of the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor. There was a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, and sailors of H.M.S. Excellent, at Buckingham Palace. Lord Charles Fitzroy, Equerry in Waiting, rode by her Majesty's carriage, and a field officer's escort of the Royal Horse Guards accompanied her Majesty, who proceeded through Stable-yard Gate to Pall-mall, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill to the great west entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The streets along the whole route were lined with a dense throng of people, standing behind the barriers on each side-pavement; every shop, every window, upper and lower, every doorstep, portico, and balcony, and the roofs of many houses were occupied by eager spectators. Lofty and spacious stands, or covered galleries, in which several tiers of seats rose one above another, were erected at convenient places. There was one in the Mall, behind the wall of Marlborough House; one in Pall-mall, a platform filling the whole inclosed courtyard in front of the War Office; one in front of the Charing-cross Hotel, a superb pavilion, white and gold, lined with scarlet; one inside the railings of St. Mary's Church, in the Strand; another at St. Clement's Church; and an immense range of covered seats, erected by Messrs. Willing, on the site of the New Law Courts fronting the Strand, with another stand, belonging to the same contractors, just inside Temple Bar. The private boxes and temporary balconies, constructed in front of many houses, are too numerous for notice. The multitude and variety of the decorations, in which every householder might consult his own fancy, though combinations of design were frequently apparent, cannot here be described. The procession, as it went along the Strand and Fleet-street, passed under a canopy of standards, banners, streamers, and strings of flowers stretched across from house to house. In regular order along the street stood light Venetian masts, from whose summits countless pennons floated in the breeze, which bore in their centres either trophies of colours or miniature shields. On every side floral decorations, mottoes, and expressions of loyalty were in abundance.

The streets were kept by a strong force of police and military, the traffic of carriages being stopped, and the roadway being cleared also of foot-passengers not furnished with tickets of permission. Bands of school-children sang hymns as the procession went by. The people everywhere hailed the approach of the Royal party with hearty and enthusiastic cheering. All eyes were bent on the last carriage to see the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty looked in good health, and she looked happy. So did the Princess. As for the Prince, he looked pale, but not thin, after his illness; he seemed, however, to be in good spirits, and kept taking off his hat to bow to the people who cheered him. The Queen wore a corded black silk dress, trimmed with miniver, and a jacket to match. Her Majesty also wore a black bonnet, with black and white feathers and white flowers. The Princess wore a dress of dark blue satin, with polonaise of blue velvet, trimmed with fur, and a bonnet of blue velvet with feathers of the same colour. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a General officer, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath. The Duke of Edinburgh wore his naval uniform; Prince Arthur wore that of the Rifle Brigade, and Prince Leopold wore the Highland costume.

At Temple Bar the Queen was met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council of the city of London, all in their robes, mounted on horseback. They all alighted, and the Lord Mayor delivered to and received back from her Majesty the City sword, according to the usual custom. But, contrary to general expectation, the gates of Temple Bar were not closed against the Queen, so that it was unnecessary to present her with the keys, and the heralds omitted to sound a flourish. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and deputation again mounted their white horses, and preceded her Majesty on horseback to St. Paul's, and on arriving there proceeded to take the several places reserved for them in the cathedral. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker likewise, on arriving at the west entrance, proceeded to their seats.

It was precisely at one o'clock that her Majesty, having passed up Ludgate-hill, arrived at the great west entrance of St. Paul's, and entered the cathedral through the pavilion, designed for use as a vestibule, erected upon the steps. The approach was by a covered way, the exterior being of crimson cloth, ornamented with such devices as the Royal arms and those of the Prince of Wales. Above was the inscription, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord." At the top of the steps, which were covered with crimson carpet that contrasted very well with the internal drapery of the vestibule—magenta, relieved with vertical bands of white—the porch of the cathedral had been turned into retiring-rooms for the use of her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. That set apart for the Queen, on the right or south side, was lined with pink, over which fine muslin was disposed in a variety of patterns. The companion apartment was adorned with a rich blue wall decoration; and in both rooms were beautiful gilt furniture covered with crimson damask. Skylights in the roof of the retiring-rooms beyond the line of the porch threw a flood of light upon these charming apartments. Other rooms had been provided for the great officers of state, the Bishops, and the Cathedral and civic authorities. The Queen was received at the Cathedral by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and by the officers of her Majesty's household who were in waiting at St. Paul's, having come before her in the procession.

The vast interior of the grand cathedral church had been arranged to accommodate a congregation of 13,000 persons. The central space under the dome was allotted to those of highest rank, the Queen, with the Royal family, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Corps Diplomatique and distinguished foreigners, the Judges and dignitaries of the law, the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs of counties, and the representatives of the Universities and other learned bodies. The choir was reserved for the clergy, the screen between the choir and the dome being taken away, so that the congregation under the dome and in the nave could see as well as hear all the ser-

vice in the choir. The place assigned to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses was a sort of pew, covered with crimson and inclosed with a brass railing. It was raised two or three steps above a low platform which stood directly across the end of the nave opening into the central space under the dome, immediately fronting the choir. There was a passage left to the right and left of the Royal pew, from the nave to the dome. In one corner of the central space, to the Queen's right hand, towards the south transept, were the seats of the Indian and foreign Princes, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, the Japanese and the Egyptian Prince. In the corresponding angle, to the Queen's left, towards the north transept, were the foreign Ambassadors. The main floor of the dome space, reserving a broad open passage in front of the Queen to the choir, was divided between the two Houses of Parliament, the Lords to the right the Commons to the left. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, in their robes, sat with the two Houses. Of the two farther corners, the one, or that towards the south transept, was occupied by the Judges, the other by the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works had the north transept for themselves and their friends. The south transept was partitioned between the Universities and scientific bodies, the persons belonging to India and the colonies, and Nonconformist ministers. In the nave, behind the Queen's pew, were the officers of the Army, on the right-hand side of the long middle passage, and officers of the Navy on the left hand, with two compartments for the Mayors of provincial towns, near the west door. But against the walls, and between the pillars along the nave, and overhead, for a large space within the west door, rose tier above tier of wooden galleries, to which the general public were admitted by tickets. The seats and the fronts of the galleries were covered with crimson serge. The seats in the nave and under the dome were plain rush-bottomed chairs; but those for persons of superior distinction were gilt chairs, or cushioned with fine cloth or satin. People had begun to assemble there between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. The brilliant show of military and official uniforms, quaint Beefeaters' attire, rich and grave robes of state, gorgeous Eastern costumes, and ladies' dresses, with the black gowns or white surplices and academical scarfs of the clergy, who moved freely to and fro in the choir or under the dome, made a beautiful spectacle, the effect of which was enhanced by frequent gleams of bright sunshine through the southern windows, lighting up the whole medley of fine colours with admirable effect.

The Queen, with the Prince of Wales on her right and the Princess of Wales on her left hand, but taking the Prince's arm, walked up the nave, from the reception-rooms at the west door to the Royal pew, in a procession marshalled by the Lancaster and Somerset heralds, who led the way. It comprised the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, the equerries in attendance, the great officers of the Royal household, and those of the Prince's household, the Captains of the Royal Guard and Gentlemen-at-Arms, Garter King-at-Arms, and the other heralds, the Gold Stick and Silver Stick, the Master of the Horse, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain, who walked before the Queen. Behind her Majesty came the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, with the two boys, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold followed; then the Duke of Cambridge. The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Chamberlain of her Royal Highness, brought up the rear of the procession.

The Queen was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to her place in the Royal pew. She and the Prince and Princess, before taking their seats, bowed their heads a few moments in silent prayer. The sun was shining mildly and warmly in the church at that time. The Queen sat or stood during the service, with the Prince of Wales on her right hand; then, next to him, his first-born son, Prince Albert Victor; next to the boy was the Duke of Edinburgh; and then, further to the right, Prince Arthur. On the Queen's left was the Princess of Wales, with the Prince's younger son, little Prince George of Wales; then Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The service began with the "Te Deum," composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Goss, and sung by a choir of 250 voices, selected from the best cathedral and chapel choirs in England. They were accompanied on the organ by Mr. Cooper, but the pedals were played separately by Mr. Willis, who built the new organ. Then followed a few responses from the Liturgy and the Lord's Prayer, intoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, the collect beginning "O God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee," the ordinary prayers for the Queen and Royal family, and the general thanksgiving, in which was inserted this clause, "particularly to Albert Edward Prince of Wales, who desires now to offer up his praises and thanksgivings for Thy late mercies vouchsafed to him." A solemn and significant pause was made at these words. The special form of thanksgiving was then read as follows:—

"O Father of Mercies and God of all comfort, we thank Thee that Thou hast heard the prayers of this nation in the day of our trial: We praise and magnify Thy glorious name for that Thou hast raised Thy servant Albert Edward Prince of Wales from the bed of sickness: Thou castest down and Thou liftest up, and health and strength are Thy gifts: We pray Thee to perfect the recovery of Thy servant, and to crown him day by day with more abundant blessings both for body and soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having ascended the pulpit at the south-east angle of the central space under the dome, at the entrance to the choir, pronounced a benediction. The anthem, composed by Mr. Goss, upon words from the 118th Psalm, was sung with fine effect. The Archbishop then delivered his sermon.

The text was from St. Paul's letter to the Romans, "Members one of another" (Romans xii. 5), and the sermon was as follows:—

"In those dark December days and nights of undefined dread, never to be forgotten, when, hour after hour, sounding in our anxious ears in this city the striking of a church clock or the tolling of any passing bell startled us with apprehension lest our worst fears were realised, all the people of this United Kingdom—the whole British race everywhere, all of every blood who own allegiance to our Queen—joined in prayer as one family, a family wide as the world, yet moved by one impulse, watching over one sick bed, yearning with one heart for one precious life.

"To-day we are gathered, at the very centre of the kingdom, in this church, the storehouse of ages of national associations, to present to God the thanksgiving which the nation offers, again as one family.

"'Every one members one of another.' The family in its restricted sense—the State—the Church—each of these societies is a direct institution of God. The Almighty Father, who, seeing at first that it was not good for his creature man to be alone, gave a helpmeet for him, and children, stamped this on man's nature, that he cannot do well his part in life without

these social ties. Born into a family, nurtured in family life to develop his moral powers, carried usually to the grave by mourners of his own kin, man has but a maimed existence if there be any flaw in his family life. Happy the people that prizes as holy this earliest form of society, and recognises God's institution in every home.

"Now, was not the anxiety of those mournful days intended to make our own home feelings more intense, and to cause us each more truly to realise the sacredness of an English home, while a nation's prayers centred in one house, and the poorest and richest could not but try to secure the anxiety that pressed on mother, wife, children, brothers, and sisters within that house, from the torn feelings of that natural affection which is the source of our deepest joys and sorrows. The poorest widow in the most neglected lane of London felt, as keenly as the greatest of those on whom Court favour smiles, that she had an interest in the welfare of the Royal house, and was entitled to sympathise in its sorrows; and thus we were all drawn close together through those family affections which are the birthright and blessing alike of rich and poor, and the experience of which enables them to sympathise with each other's joys and woes. Poor families thus learn to sympathise with the rich and great, as, thank God! these also, through the same family affections, have learned to sympathise with the families of the poor. Thus God has used our trial to make us prize the family.

"And then the State—the State also is an institution of God. In it, too, He has made us 'members one of another.' In the old days, as families grew, the Almighty Father saw that it was not good for men to be isolated. Families which were not near in blood ran risk of being shut up, each in its own stronghold. God welded them into the State, with scope for new and more extended affections, powers, duties. Has not our trial taught us more to reverence the State, as we have felt sympathy in our heart's heart for the head of the State? Loyalty—it is dying out amongst us—is it? An old-fashioned thing, fit only to be locked up with the regalia and other venerable monuments of antiquity, furnishing only a curious subject of antiquarian interest for the speculations of the enlightened philosophers and politicians of this new age! Well, somehow, feelings supposed to be dead, but only at the worst slumbering, sprang forth; the love that was pent up in myriads of hearts burst all artificial barriers. The most thoughtful and the most thoughtless alike had somehow learned from recent experience to suspect that it fares ill with States in the day of trial if they have lost their loyalty. There were still some who told us, with prophet's voice, that the love of law, the love of liberty, reverence for the great representative bodies which for centuries have guided the nation's life, are inseparable from those intense feelings which make us reverence, not abstractions merely, or multitudinous bodies corporate, but individual living souls. This thought was moving in many hearts, and we were in the mood such thoughts engender when God sent this trial to give our feelings life. In a moment our sad anxiety, as soon as the reality of danger flashed on us, stirred the memories of four and thirty years. The accession—the coronation—the marriage, that blessed union of loving and congenial souls—the regulating social influence felt through all the land for so many years—the baptisms of the nine children—the dark day of 1861, which smote the heart of England, as it tore an august presence from our view—the gradual restoration, as the days of mourning wore on—that spring morning, on which all England rang with welcome to the young Princess who for us was leaving her northern home—the marriages of sons and daughters—and the births and baptisms of grandchildren. Just as in one of our own houses when death threatens, the whole history of the loved object we fear to lose comes back in the hours of waiting, so England was stirred by a hundred touching memories when danger threatened the Royal house. And God doubtless thus touched our hearts to deepen our loyalty, and make us better prize the thousand good things secured in a well-ordered State by love to the head of the State.

"And then the Church. Always in their hours of strongest feeling men acknowledge that they need a Church. We prayed in our churches in the day of anxiety. We gather here now in the nation's greatest church to record our thanks. God, in Jesus Christ, ordained for families and States that they should have this further sacred bond of union in the Church of Christ. States, and nations, and races, as they are separated and have rival interests, become estranged. So, of old, Jew, Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, looked, each on the other, with suspicion or abhorrence. God willed in the ages at last to make them all one. Now, a sacred bond connecting them, each separately, with God, had been felt to be needed even in the old primeval societies. The family, the State, each required in its way to be made a Church through knowledge of God and worship, that it might not forget Him who gave it being at first, and whose presence was its only safe guide—that thus its members might better perform their several duties, individual and social. Thus the father of the family was from the first the priest of the household; and the tribes of old, scarce formed into bodies politic, had each a priest-king. So, when God built up a peculiar State of His own, to be for all time, small as it was in extent and insignificant in power, far more than Egypt, or Greece, or Rome, the source of the world's civilisation, He made it a Church—that is, He gave it knowledge of Himself. He imbued its laws and all its institutions with heavenly principles. He taught its people to look to his presence and guidance as their surest hope. But the sacred society thus instituted by God was, as time wore on, to have a wider range. It was His purpose that soon, when Christ was revealed, its boundaries should extend, that it should embrace nation after nation, and at last the whole earth; that in the Church of the living God, when it grew to its maturity, should be found a union for all mankind, from which all laws and institutions, all family, political, and international relations, should receive the eternal principles on which alone they must be regulated, if they are to last.

"Brethren, does not experience teach that nations, if such there be, which have no religion, have lost the only sure bond and stay of national life? We Englishmen, thank God, love the Church of God. I speak not before this great assembly of any party divisions. It was one of the most marked features of our late anxiety, that in the broad circuit of the British Empire many joined in our prayers who scarcely knew the God to whom we prayed; and none were more hearty in their prayers than God's ancient people. We trust a time is coming when all the races of the Empire may be one in faith as we have been proved to be one in loyalty. But already to-day, amongst us Christians, it is felt that in united prayers and thanksgivings we are one. God, perhaps, intended this lesson. It was very common in State prayers of old, as I find from the forms preserved at Lambeth, to speak of our unhappy divisions. Perhaps this common call to national prayer has been sent now to make us think of a happier union. We Englishmen, thank God, speaking generally, all love the Church of God. We believe in God. We know He watches over us in sorrow and joy. We desire to make His law our rule of action. We Christians of England thank him for the consolations He has provided for us in our anxieties through

the birth, death, ascension, and living intercession of His Son. We of the Church of England prize our own forms and our own beliefs, and hold them to be best for our own souls and for the nation; but, be our own form of Christian worship what it may, we all unite in this, that we acknowledge God to be our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour; and we gather now in Christ's temple to record our thankfulness for a great national mercy, and to express in the most solemn way—while we pay allegiance to our earthly Sovereign, and speak of our reverence and love to her person and family—that we look up to her, for those who are dear to her, for ourselves, for our families, and for the body politic, to the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, who controls all the events of our individual, and family, and national life. The Church of Christ is for all ranks, ages, races. Praise be to God, in Christ, we all, rich and poor, have learned to be united. The poorest, we have said, joined with the richest lately in prayer. If they are no here with us to-day, they are thanking God as we are. Such a day makes us feel truly that we are 'members one of another.'

The preacher was distinctly heard by those who strove to listen as far off as the galleries at the west door. When his sermon was concluded, the Thanksgiving Hymn was sung. The verses were written by the Rev. Mr. Stone; the music is a well-known air called "Aurelia," by Dr. S. Wesley. This ended the service. The congregation was dismissed by the Archbishop, with a blessing, a few minutes before two o'clock.

The procession of Court officials was again formed, to conduct her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses down the nave to the door by which they had entered. Having rested a few minutes in the retiring-rooms of the pavilion, they returned to their carriages, the street procession of which was similar to that for the journey to the Cathedral. Here was a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The guns of the Tower fired a salute, answered by those in St. James's Park. The homeward route from St. Paul's to Buckingham Palace was by the Old Bailey, over the Holborn Viaduct, along Holborn and Oxford-street, to the Marble Arch, by the east side of Hyde Park to Piccadilly, thence down Constitution-hill. The Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and Aldermen went with the procession to the boundary of the City. The streets and house-fronts were as much crowded, along this route, as those in the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill; the decorations were as numerous, as tasteful, and elaborate in Holborn and Oxford-street, more especially near the Circus at the upper end of Regent-street, where a light and graceful triumphal arch was erected. The stands or galleries for spectators in the Old Bailey, on the Holborn Viaduct, and in Holborn-circus accommodated their thousands; but a greater thing of this kind was the stand put up by the Metropolitan Board of Works in Hyde Park. The Queen and the Princes and Princesses were heartily cheered, and did not seem too much fatigued. They arrived at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock. After entering Buckingham Palace, in front of which there was a great crowd, her Majesty, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, kindly showed herself a moment on the balcony, where they graciously bowed to the people in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic greeting they had received from the Londoners that day.

The illuminations at night were the object of admiration which kept hundreds of thousands of quiet folk out in the street to a very late hour. The centres of attractions were the dome and west front of St. Paul's, the Mansion House, the triumphal arch at the crossing of Farringdon-street, between Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, and the triumphal arch at Regent-circus, Oxford-street. The dome of St. Paul's was shown by three rings of coloured lamps, at different elevations. The shops of many of the West-End tradesmen and others were decorated with a profusion of ingenious devices. The triumphal arch at the end of Farringdon-street, above mentioned, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations, was illuminated with gas jets, displaying the mottoes, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Thanks be to God," and "God Save the Queen and the Prince."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the provincial Mayors at the Mansion House on the same evening. The festival was observed in many cities and towns of the kingdom, and there were special religious services in some places.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL LANE, C.B.

Charles Richard William Lane, General in the Army and a Companion of the Bath, died at Jersey, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-sixth year. His first commission in the Hon. East India Company's service dates as far back as 1807, and his last (that of General) so recently as 1870. During his lengthened career he was actively engaged. In 1809 he took part in the storming of the palace of Delhi, and at later periods went through the Nepaul campaign and the Mahratta and Burmese wars. He was also employed with the force in Afghanistan under General Nott. His services were requited by the Burmah medal and the decoration of C.B. He was twice married, his widow being Maria, daughter of the late John Gibbs, Esq., of Ballynora, in the county of Cork.

MR. SERJEANT PAYNE.

William Payne, serjeant-at-law, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence in Brunswick-square. He was born in 1799, the youngest son of William Payne, Esq., by Jane, his wife, stated to have been a descendant of the Protector Cromwell. For more than fifty years Mr. Payne was a corporate officer of the city of London, and became Coroner of London and Southwark in 1829. In 1843 he was called to the Bar, in 1850 elected High Steward of Southwark and Judge of the Borough Court, and created serjeant-at-law in 1858. He was also a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, a Commissioner of Taxes for London, Middlesex, and Surrey, and a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His son, William John Payne, barrister-at-law, is Recorder of Buckingham.

MR. KIRWAN, OF CASTLE HACKET.

Denis Kirwan, Esq., of Castle Hacket, in the county of Galway, whose death is announced, was J.P., D.L., and treasurer of the county of Galway, of which he served as High Sheriff in 1844. He was born, Sept. 4, 1808, the son and heir of John Kirwan, Esq., of Castle Hacket, by Penelope, his wife, eldest daughter of John Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, and was consequently brother of Elizabeth, widow of the late Lord Cloncurry. He married, April 11, 1844, Anne Margaret, only child of Major Thomas Macan, of Greenmount, by whom he leaves a son and a daughter.

MR. E. L. BETTS.

Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., of The Holmwood, Bickley (late of Preston Hall, Aylesford), J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant of Kent, died, Jan. 21, at Assouan, Upper Egypt. We supplement the brief notice of Mr. Betts which has appeared with the following particulars:—He was born, June 5, 1815, at Buckland, near Dover, the eldest son of William Betts, Esq., of Sandown, Kent, by Elizabeth Hayward, his first wife,

daughter of Edward Ladd, Esq., of Buckland. He married, July 6, 1843, Annie, youngest daughter of William Peto, Esq., of Cookham, Berks, and leaves six sons and three daughters. Mr. Betts was a member of the firm of Peto and Betts, and an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He served as High Sheriff for Kent in 1858, and in the general election of 1865 he contested (unsuccessfully) the borough of Maidstone in the Conservative interest.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., in his sixth lecture on the alkali manufacture, given on Thursday week, Feb. 22, resumed his experimental illustrations of the chemistry of oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. He reminded his audience that the sulphurous acid produced by the combustion of sulphur under all circumstances was converted into sulphuric acid by oxidation, a process which is very slowly effected by air or oxygen, but instantaneously by different oxidising agents, such as the brown fumes obtained by the combination of colourless nitric oxide gas with the oxygen of the air or with free oxygen. In the presence of air this nitric oxide is at once reoxidised into the brown peroxide, and this last, in the presence of sulphurous acid, is immediately reduced to colourless nitric oxide, a process which can go on indefinitely. In the actual manufacture nitric acid is employed, this being quickly reduced by the sulphurous acid to the brown peroxide; but for this an abundant supply of moisture is essential. The condensation of the oxygen and sulphurous acid together with aqueous vapour forms dilute sulphuric acid, and the uncondensed nitrous gases serve over and over again indefinitely. As the outflow of the nitrogen of the air is accompanied by nitrous fumes, arrangements are made for intercepting them and restoring them to the vitriol chambers by means of Gay Lussac's towers, which contain coke and sulphuric acid. Dr. Odling described a leaden vitriol chamber of Gaskell and Deacon's works, at Widnes, as being 88 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 22 ft. high (55,440 cubic feet), which, with all appliances, costs about £5500, and produces about four tons of sulphuric acid in twenty-four hours, and about 1400 tons in a year. Messrs. Farmer's chambers at Victoria Dock are still larger; and at Mr. Lowe's artificial-manure works are forty-two chambers, producing annually about 14,000 tons. In 1838 the King of Naples granted a monopoly of sulphur to a firm at Marseilles, and the price rose from £5 to £14 a ton. This fortunately led to our gradually obtaining sulphur for ourselves from iron pyrites; and in 1871 we imported, chiefly from Spain, 450,000 tons of pyrites, containing on the average 45 per cent of sulphur, and corresponding to 600,000 tons of oil of vitriol. Another important source of this acid is the sulphur separated from crude coal-gas, by means of oxide of iron—the process of purification invented by Mr. Hills—the average proportion of sulphur in coal being about 1 per cent. After noticing the methods of concentrating sulphuric acid, by large retorts of glass or platinum, and by other means, the Professor concluded by alluding to the extraction of copper, silver, and other metals from the burnt pyrites, previously considered encumbering waste.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

Mr. Henry Leslie began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 23, by remarks on the general high pressure upon all classes of society at the present time, and on the necessity of utilising every calming and soothing influence at our command. With regard to music, he described the successful results produced by the Sacred Harmonic Society, representing the working portion of the great middle class; by the Herefordshire Philharmonic Society, composed of the higher orders of county life; by the mill-workers of Saltaire; by the Welsh Eisteddfods, many of whose members are workers in mines and factories; and by the concerts for the working classes established in Glasgow and Chester, whereby drunkenness has been greatly diminished. He then alluded to the beneficial influence of the festivals at Birmingham, Norwich, and other cities, the Philharmonic Societies, the Crystal Palace Concerts and Handel Festivals, the Monday Popular Concerts, and of many other associations, by which the heartiness of the people in the appreciation of the art has been most strongly manifested. In order still further to advance these objects, Mr. Leslie urged that municipal corporations and school boards should take advantage of the study of music. It can hardly be said, with such facts before us, that England is not a musical nation. Yet the English taste requires elevating; and the Government, while annually supporting science and art (to the amount of £233,179 for the year 1871-2), does little to encourage music. Musicians demand that in the metropolis there should be a national institution—the heart of musical England—which should enable all who desire to follow music as a profession to obtain a thorough theoretical and practical education, and which should have as its governing body such an array of our best men that a musical degree conferred by it should be the highest honour that a musician could obtain. With such a central institution, purely elementary musical education might be left to local school boards and academies. In this way Mr. Hullah and Mr. Curwen have done very great service; but official help is required, for even our church services ought to be far better than they are. That the study and practice of music have not any enervating influence has been proved by the Germans in the late war. Song has had much to do in knitting together their national bands; and the authors of the poetry and music of the "Wacht am Rhein" are considered to have rendered enormous service to their country. The required central institution, Mr. Leslie said, already exists, being the Royal Academy of Music, which was instituted in 1822, and flourished till 1847. From that time it gradually declined, till, in 1863, the committee of noblemen and gentlemen, after doing their best, resigned. The professors themselves then assumed the management, relinquishing above half their salaries, and being energetically aided by their honorary principal, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. In two years they not only cleared off the debt, but obtained a balance of £650, which has since grown to £2000. In 1864 the academy received a grant from Government of £500, which was withdrawn in 1868, but restored by Mr. Gladstone in 1869. "If," said Mr. Leslie, "Government would only assist the development of the academy by help (which might be given on the principle of proportion to results), and afford active official recognition by the appointment of its representatives on the acting committee, a national institution might be established, which would be of immense service to art and a great stimulus to musical education, and which would elevate the taste of the great body of the people through the length and breadth of the kingdom." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

SHAKESPEARE AT HOME.

Mr. W. B. Donne, in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, considered the estimation of Shakspeare in his own country. His earliest opponents were jealous of him as a young writer who, after showing much ability in mending the works of others, was clearly striking out a path for him-

self, and thus was considered an upstart by University men. Such feelings show themselves in a tract by Greene, the actor and dramatist, who terms him Shakescene; and he was also sharply satirised by Fletcher and Ben Jonson for his infractions of rules. On the other hand, Francis Meres, in his "Palladis Tamia, or Wit's Treasury" (1598), says, "As Plautus and Seneca are accounted the best for comedy and tragedy among the Latins, so Shakspeare, among the English, is the most excellent in both kinds for the stage." Spenser, speaking of him, says,

A gentler shepherd may nowhere be found,
Whose muse, full of high thoughts' invention,
Doth like himself heroically sound.

After the Restoration all this was changed. In Elizabeth's time honour and justice were respected, although there existed much coarseness of speech among all classes; but in the reign of Charles II. virtue was considered folly, unblushing vice was held up to admiration, religion was termed absurdity, and to keep any of the social clauses of the decalogue was a mark of ill-breeding. In both cases the drama corresponded with the tone of public manners. At the two theatres opened about 1660, rules imported from France and Spain were adopted in which Shakspeare was found wanting. Dryden censures him for "solecisms in speech and flaws in sense;" and, while allowing that his wit is great, and that many times his expressions noble, asserts that "his times were ignorant, and that poetry had not arrived at maturity." Yet he says, "Than Shakspeare, no man ever drew so many characters or generally distinguished them better from one another." Rymer, the editor of the "Fœdera," virulently attacked Shakspeare in 1678, calling "Othello" the "tragedy of the pocket-handkerchief;" and Pope said that "Rymer was a good critic, and generally right, though rather too severe, in his opinion of the particular plays he speaks of; on the whole, however, one of the best critics we ever had." In the reign of Anne, our Augustan age, Shakspeare seems to have been little known or esteemed, being considered to belong to a barbarous time, and to be inferior to the regular Jonson, the tender Otway, and the emotional Southern. Later in the eighteenth century Shakspeare was taken up by commentators, and described in the "Pursuits of Literature" as Actæon attacked by his own huntsmen and hounds, these being Johnson, Steevens, Farmer, Malone, and others. After alluding to their merits and demerits, Mr. Donne referred to David Hume, who says:—"If Shakspeare be considered born in a rude age, and educated in the lowest manner, he may be regarded as a prodigy; but if represented as a poet capable of furnishing a proper entertainment to a refined or intelligent audience, we must abate much of this eulogy." Even Goldsmith makes Dr. Primrose, in his conversation with the player, speak of Shakspeare's "antiquated dialect, obsolete humour, and overcharged characters." In his concluding remarks Mr. Donne, after adverting to the present excellent editions of Shakspeare, and the fair amount of literature devoted to him, asked, "Is he, beyond a name, familiar to us as household words? Is he read wherever metal more attractive is near? I cannot say. I will not, therefore, bear witness, except on one point; and that is, as regards his proper home, the national theatre, the door is closed." He then read several highly laudatory passages from Dryden and Ben Jonson, concluding with the latter's verses—

Shine forth, thou star of poets, and with rage
Or influence, oide, or cheer the drooping stage,
Which since thy flight from thence hath mourned like night,
And despairs day, but for thy volume's light.
We wane as well as wax; he's still at prime:
He was not of an age—but for all time.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. Rutherford, F.R.S.E., Professor of Physiology at King's College, began his seventh lecture, on Tuesday last, by alluding to the structure of the nerves and their analogies with the telegraph system, and then proceeded to consider the properties peculiar to a living nerve—namely, excitability or irritability, conductivity, and electro-motivity. He showed by experiments with frogs how a living nerve and muscle may be excited by electricity, by mechanical action (such as pinching), by heat, and by chemical action, using for this purpose common salt; and he proved that this capability of being thrown into action belongs specially to living nerve, since no effect was produced when dead nerve was acted upon. He stated that there are other forms of energy which can stimulate the nerve when brought to bear upon any part of its extent; and, as illustration, he described the forms of apparatus engaged in our five senses, and in the sensation of heat; stating that the excitation of nerves, in all normal cases, proceeds from their ends; but that of these things our knowledge is very limited. The excitement of the nerve-cell does not always start from the periphery and travel towards nerve-cells; it may start from the nerve-cell and pass out to other tissues. It may be due to the operation of the mind, or it may arise without any apparent causes, and then it is termed spontaneous. In such a case it is believed that the excitement of the nerve-fibre is due to the evolution of a force within the cell, termed nerve-force. Regarding the nature of this we are quite ignorant. "But," said Dr. Rutherford, "there is every reason for believing that it is derived from chemical action in some way or other. The extremely liberal supply of blood to those portions of the nervous system which contain nerve-cells shows that an abundant supply of chemical material to them is needed." In conclusion, Dr. Rutherford alluded to the action of cold and of various poisons upon the nervous system.

At the Friday evening meeting, March 8, Mr. R. Leibreich will give a discourse on the effect of certain Faults of Vision on Painting, with especial reference to Turner and Mulready.

The director of the National Gallery, in his annual report, which has been issued to members of Parliament, states that the collection was, during last year, visited by 911,658 persons, on 187 days. Besides the collection which was bought from Sir Robert Peel, the trustees have purchased for £1000 a painting by Teniers, of his chateau at Perck. The pictures most frequently copied during the past year were a portrait called "Gevartius," by Vandyke, and Reynolds's "Age and Innocence."

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund was held, last Saturday afternoon, at the offices, Cecil-street, Strand. In the absence of the president, Lord Houghton, Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., took the chair. The secretary, Mr. John Byrne, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the report for the year ending Dec. 31. In this document the committee refer to the adoption of a new rule of the society, under which they are empowered to make grants to deserving members of the press, not members of the fund, to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent of the average annual amount of the donations in the preceding years. The grants by way of relief within the year amounted to £403, the number of cases being twenty-five, of which four were applications under the new rule. Fifty new members have been elected during the year, the roll now comprising 262 members, of whom 178 are resident in London and 84 in the provinces.



THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
SEE PAGE 205.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The extraordinary display of popular feeling in London upon the occasion of last Tuesday is quite as much based on the general sentiment of affection for the Queen as on the joy with which all classes of the nation hailed the late recovery of her eldest son from an illness that had brought him very near death. In accordance with this expression of attachment to her Majesty's person, allied with not less esteem for the virtues of her character than respect for the supreme dignity of her rank and office in the State, we present a newly-engraved Portrait of THE QUEEN, which our readers will be glad to possess. Her biography, to a certain extent, is the history of this realm; and it cannot be needful that we should here review the incidents of a glorious sovereignty, already extended to thirty-four years, in order to show the magnificent place she holds, as president of the freest, the richest, and the happiest political community that ever existed on earth. Yet there may be some convenience in noting, at least, the dates of that series of events, both public and domestic, by which the Queen herself has been immediately affected. These events are, indeed, well known, even to the younger generation of her subjects, who cannot remember to have themselves witnessed her accession to the throne. Still, the order of time in which they occurred, and their relative distance in the past, may not lie clearly and correctly before the view of every mind, as they should when an estimate is formed of the Queen's life and reign. For this purpose, it is hoped, the following "abstract and brief chronicle" will be found sufficient. A few characteristic details of the earlier transactions are preserved.

Her Majesty is Alexandrina Victoria, only child of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III. The Duke of Kent married, in May, 1818, her Serene Highness Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and widow of the Prince of Leiningen. His Royal Highness died at Sidmouth, on Jan. 23, 1820, leaving his infant daughter, born at Kensington Palace seven months before, May 24, 1819, to the care of her mother, the widowed Duchess of Kent. Her eldest uncle, George IV., succeeded her grandfather within a week of her father's death; for George III. died on Jan. 29, 1820. George IV. was separated from his wife, and his only child, Princess Charlotte, was dead. But Princess Victoria had two other uncles who would precede her. Both the Duke of York and the Duke of Clarence were married, but had no children of their marriages living. The former died in 1827, while George IV. yet reigned. The latter, in June, 1830, succeeded his elder brother, as King William IV. He died, at Windsor, June 20, 1837, when the crown devolved on his niece, the present Queen Victoria.

The young girl, just eighteen years of age, was roused from her sleep, at five in the morning, by the Lord Chamberlain and the Archbishop of Canterbury arriving at her mother's house to tell her that she had become Queen of this great empire. "In a few minutes she came to them," says one of the ladies of that household, "in a loose white gown and shawl, her hair falling over her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified." The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was sent for, and the Privy Council was summoned that same forenoon, when the new Queen, supported by the Duchess, her mother, and attended by her officers of State, took her seat in the Council Chamber. The usual oaths were administered to her by the Lord Chancellor. She received the homage of her two surviving uncles, the Duke of Cumberland, who was then to become King of Hanover, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Ministers and Councillors knelt before her and swore allegiance and the maintenance of her legal supremacy in Church and State. The Ministers then surrendered to her their seals of office; but she desired them to remain at their former posts in her service, to which they willingly consented, and kissed her hand on their reappointment. She then signed her name, "Victoria," to the Royal Proclamation, in which was a touching reference to her own youth and an expression of her sense of the awful responsibility so early cast upon her. "Educated in England," she said, "under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country. It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed religion as by law established, securing, at the same time, to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." Next day, June 21, she came from Kensington to St. James's Palace, where she was received by the officers of the Court, the members of the Royal family, and the Cabinet Ministers. She stood at a window, accompanied by Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Lansdowne, to be seen by the people outside. "She was dressed in deep mourning, with white tippet, white cuffs, and a border of white lace under a small black bonnet, which was placed far back on her head, exhibiting her fair hair in front parted over the forehead. She looked fatigued and pale, but acknowledged the cheers which greeted her with ease and dignity." In the courtyard below this window stood Garter King-at-Arms, with heralds and pursuivants, and other officials, to read the proclamation, which was listened to by the City dignitaries, attired in their robes of state. When this was done a military band played the National Anthem, and the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal salute. The proclamation was repeated at Charing-cross and other places in London. In the next two or three days all the members of both Houses of Parliament individually took the oaths of allegiance to the Queen. On the 30th her Royal assent was given, by Commission, to a number of public and private bills. On July 13 her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent left their abode at Kensington and came to dwell in Buckingham Palace.

The incidents of that year will be recalled with peculiar interest. On July 17 Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. "She read the speech deliberately, with a small but sweet voice, heard over all the House. Her demeanour was that of a natural grace and modest self-possession. Her attire was a white satin robe, decorated with jewels and gold, the Garter on her arm, and a mantle of crimson velvet over her shoulders." After resting some weeks at Windsor, she visited Brighton, where she remained during the month of October, and then returned to London. On Nov. 9 she went to dine with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall. She was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse. The Royal family, Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and nobility, followed in a train of two hundred carriages. It was a holiday for London, like Tuesday last. The Queen was met at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor with the keys. On passing St. Paul's, she had an address of congratulation from the scholars of Christ's Hospital, who also sang the National Anthem. At Guildhall, seated in a chair of state, on a raised platform, she partook of the banquet offered by the Lord Mayor, thanked the company for drinking her health, and gave in return, "The Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London." The Parliamentary Session, on the 20th, was opened by her Majesty. The

new Civil List was settled for the expenses of her Court at a total of £385,000 yearly, in lieu of the revenue from the Crown estates; and £30,000 a year was granted to the Duchess of Kent.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria, which was performed at Westminster Abbey on June 28, 1838, is a marked event in the recollection of many of our readers. There was a procession from Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, along Piccadilly, down St. James's-street, along Pall-mall, by Charing cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street to the Abbey. The Queen was presented to the congregation by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, when prayers had been read, and a sermon preached by the Bishop of London, the Archbishop placed the crown on her head. The whole assembly cried "God save the Queen!" The two sceptres and the orb, with the Bible, were presented to her; the forms of homage and religious benediction were recited; an anthem was sung, and the sacrament was administered, after which her Majesty was invested with the Royal robes, and walked down the nave, wearing her crown, and holding the sceptre with the cross in her right hand, and the orb in her left. In the evening there was a grand banquet and ball at the palace, with a display of fireworks in the Green Park, and the London theatres and other places of amusement were opened gratuitously by Royal command. A fair was commenced in Hyde Park, which continued three days.

The Queen attended in person at the prorogation of Parliament in August, 1838, and at the opening in February, 1839. She had, during the recess, entertained her friend and uncle, the King of the Belgians, with his consort, as her guests at Windsor. Some painful circumstances, affecting one of the ladies in attendance on the Duchess of Kent, must have caused her Majesty extreme discomfort about this time. But what was even worse was the squabble between Sir Robert Peel and Lord Melbourne, on the temporary change of Ministry in May, 1839, concerning the enforced dismissal of her Whig Ladies of the Bedchamber. From the first, indeed, the situation of a girl of eighteen, suddenly called to reign over this great empire, and without near relatives who could have enough practical acquaintance of English affairs to advise her, had excited the sympathy of all her people. There was a moment when it seemed as though she were in danger of being made the object of selfish party intrigues and of contests for influence between the Whigs and the Tories. The speeches of Parliamentary leaders upon this question were not very considerate; but those of demagogues and platform orators, both in England and in Ireland, were intolerably rude and malignant. The spirit of faction, always detestable, has seldom been manifested in a more odious style. The Queen was exposed to other personal annoyances, which engaged the compassion of all who respected her sex. Insane persons of obscure condition began to waylay her, and pester her with offers of marriage. One such fellow got into the Palace; another crossed the road of her carriage in the Park, with ridiculous gestures; others sent her the absurdest love-letters. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, in the autumn of 1839, that the public received the news of her proposed union with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha. It was first reported at the end of August; but the accomplished and virtuous Prince, with his elder brother, came to England, by previous arrangement, on Oct. 10; and on the 14th her Majesty informed the Prime Minister of her intention, which Lord Melbourne of course approved. Next day, using the privilege of her rank, but in a most womanly spirit, she sent for Prince Albert alone, and invited him to make her his wife. Her Majesty has told us, in the "Memoirs of the Prince Consort," how he received her offer. His own letter at that time to a friend in Germany says, "Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often at a loss to believe that such affection should be shared by me." The Queen, writing on the same day to King Leopold, says of Prince Albert, "I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice, for such in my opinion it is, as small as I can. He seems to have very great tact, a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I hardly know how to write; but I do feel very happy. . . . We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February."

The Queen made a formal announcement of this resolve to her Privy Council on Nov. 23. As recorded in her journal, "The room was full when I went in, but I hardly knew who was there. Lord Melbourne I saw looking kindly at me with tears in his eyes, but he was not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt my hands shook, but I did not make one mistake. I felt more happy and thankful when it was over. . . . I then left the room—the whole thing not lasting above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library where I was standing, and wished me joy." When Parliament was opened, Jan. 16, 1840, the Queen herself read the Royal Speech, in which her marriage was referred to. Prince Albert, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Hereditary Prince, came to England on Feb. 6; and the marriage was solemnised on the 10th, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

It was an occasion of general rejoicings throughout the kingdom, but there was little parade in the act itself. The Queen, with the Duchess of Kent and twelve bridesmaids, went quietly from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace, whither Prince Albert had preceded her. She was conducted from the throne-room to the chapel by a procession of the Court officials and the maids of honour. She wore a Honiton lace robe and veil, with a train of white satin fringed with lace; on her head was a wreath of orange-blossoms, with the bridal veil fastened by a diamond pin. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the marriage service, after the conclusion of which, the register being signed, the members of the Royal family congratulated the newly-married pair in a cordial and unceremonious manner. The Queen and the Prince left town that afternoon for Windsor Castle.

Their wedded life, as we all know, lasted twenty-one years. It is unnecessary to repeat what has frequently been expressed with respect to the estimable character and admirable behaviour of the Prince Consort, his enlightened zeal for social improvement, his refined tastes and extensive knowledge of the arts and sciences, the sincerity and integrity of his mind, and the singular discretion of his conduct in a very difficult position. No public personage of our time has deserved and won a more unanimous tribute of approval, the memorials of which, in the form of statues and other monuments, erected in many towns of this kingdom, will long endure, with the eloquent verse of our Poet Laureate, testifying to contemporary appreciation of "the blameless Prince." The Queen's personal history must here be pursued, as she is still with us, and it is of her we are now thinking.

There might be something for the students of morbid psychology to examine in the curious turn of insanity respecting the Queen, which was current a short time after her marriage. Previously, as we have remarked, the lunatics who beset her path used to cherish a delusive hope that she would

sooner or later accept one of them for her husband. The last of these mad suitors, "a native of Ayrshire, and a person of weak intellect," called at Windsor Castle the very day before her Majesty's engagement to Prince Albert was announced. But now the propensity of fools and maniacs with regard to her person assumed a form still more alarming, and it is a mercy that she escaped the repeated attempts they made on her life. On June 10, 1840, while driving with her husband up Constitution-hill, Green Park, she was shot at by Edward Oxford, a tavern waiter, who fired twice, but happily missed her. He was only a crazy boy, a victim of ignorant vanity; but what mischief this contemptible creature might have done! The second attempt was that of John Francis, the idle son of a theatrical machinist, on May 30, 1842. He likewise fired a pistol at the Queen in her carriage on Constitution-hill. A few weeks later, on July 3, she had a pistol aimed at her, while passing from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel of St. James's, by a hump-backed youth named Bean, who pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off. Her Majesty has, in fact, been actually under fire, and exposed to positive hazard of life from hostile attack, quite as often as the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of her Army. She has invariably shown a degree of intrepidity and presence of mind which would do credit to the bravest of her soldiers. The last assault upon her person was that of May 27, 1850, when Robert Pate, formerly a Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, waylaid her at the door of the Duke of Cambridge's house in Piccadilly, and struck her over the head and face with a stick. It would seem hard that any lady, one of the gentlest and kindest women in the world, an exemplary wife and mother, should be subjected to these insults and serious perils of her life for no fault of her own. But such is the fate of exalted rank amidst the folly and vulgarity of mankind.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, in the too brief time of their married life, did not shun the observation of the people, who were always delighted to see them. They appeared at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres not many days after their marriage. In August, 1841, they visited the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey; and Lord Melbourne, at Brocket Hall. In the season of 1842 the Queen gave a fancy-dress ball at Buckingham Palace, where she was attired as Queen Philippa and the Prince as Edward III. In September of that year they made their first trip to Scotland, going from Woolwich to Leith in a yacht; and visiting Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Dalmeny, Scone, Taymouth, and Drummond; being entertained by the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. This excursion, as well as the visits of the Royal pair to Blair Athol in 1844, and to Inverary and the west coast of Scotland in 1847, and then their autumn sojourns at Balmoral from 1848 to 1861, are related in a pleasant and unaffected style, by the Queen herself, in the "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands." She is not alone in her predilection for Scotland as a residence during the two or three months properly devoted to repose and recreation after the London season. But her Majesty has not neglected the other portions of her kingdom. There are few important towns or counties which have not been visited either by herself, or by the Prince her husband, or by the Princes and Princesses, her sons and daughters, appearing there as her representatives. Some of the instances of her personal appearance at different places may here be recalled.

Her first visits were naturally and becomingly paid to the great men of each political party on whose assistance her Government relied. Having visited Lord Melbourne in one year, she went in the next, 1842, to see the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle; in 1843, with Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager, she visited Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, Tamworth; the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; and the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir. In 1844 the Queen and Prince Consort were guests of the Marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh, near Stamford. After Christmas they were at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham. On May 25, 1848, the new dock at Portsmouth was opened by her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince. In August, 1849, they went to Ireland, visiting Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, whence they recrossed the sea to Scotland, and received a hearty welcome at Glasgow. In October, 1851, on their return from their Highland home at Balmoral, her Majesty and his Royal Highness stopped at Liverpool, and thence proceeded to Manchester, being the guests of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, near that town. In 1852, likewise on their way back from Scotland, they passed through North Wales, and saw the Menai Bridge. In 1856 the Queen visited the military hospital at Chatham, where some of her wounded soldiers from the Crimea were the objects of her kind care; she also laid the foundation-stone of the Wellington College, at Sandhurst; and, in 1857, that of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, at Wandsworth. In the same year she went again to Manchester, to see the Art-Treasures Exhibition. In June, 1858, the Queen was at Birmingham, to open Aston Park; and in September she opened the Leeds Town hall. She was at Oxford in December, 1860, when the Prince of Wales took leave of that University. Her third visit to Ireland, in September, 1861, with the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, extending to Killarney, is narrated in her own book.

The lamented death of the Prince Consort, on Dec. 14 of that year, necessarily debarred her Majesty from sharing in public festivals. But she did not long refrain from giving her countenance and her presence to works of charity and utility. During her temporary retirement she wrote more than one kind letter, published by her desire, on behalf of such good objects. The relief of the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery explosion, for instance, enlisted her benevolent anxiety. She said that "her tenderest sympathy was with the poor widows and mothers, and her own misery only made her feel the more for them." In the same spirit she headed the subscription to relieve those who suffered by the inundation at Sheffield. She went to see the invalid soldiers in the Royal Military Hospital at Netley. She protested, by a letter to the Mayor of Birmingham, against the cruel and shameful exhibition of female acrobats; and, by a letter to railway directors, called for better precautions against accidents on the lines. So, too, by her letters to Mr. Peabody, the benefactor of the London poor, and by her advocacy of the charitable effort to relieve the sufferers from cholera at the East-End, the Queen has spoken to good purpose, even where she could not appear in person. It will not be forgotten how, in December, 1854, at the most anxious period of the campaign before Sebastopol, her letter to Mr. Sidney Herbert about the distressing condition of our soldiers did more than anything else to introduce a better administration and to aid Miss Nightingale and the other ladies employed in the Army hospitals.

The first public appearance of the widowed Queen, after her bereavement, was at the Horticultural Society's show, at Kensington, March 30, 1864. Her birthday in that year was celebrated with the customary rejoicings, as before the Prince Consort's death. In 1865 she began to resume her former activity, visiting and inspecting, for example, the Brompton Consumption Hospital. She was naturally induced to undertake some journeys for the acknowledgment of memorials

erected to the honour of her late husband. For this purpose, in 1863, she went to Coburg, in Germany; and in November, 1866, she unveiled a statue of the Prince Consort at Wolverhampton. It was at Aberdeen, on Oct. 16 of the same year, that she addressed a public assembly, for the first time since his decease, the occasion being the opening of the town water-works. On May 20, 1867, she laid the first stone of the Royal Albert Hall at South Kensington, which she opened last year. On May 13, 1868, she laid the foundation-stone of St. Thomas's Hospital, and this building, on its completion, she has likewise opened. In the season of 1868 her Majesty entertained a large party of the nobility and persons of distinction at a breakfast in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, as she has done more recently at Windsor.

Her interest in the local affairs of this metropolis has been shown again and again. When she went in state to the city of London, twenty-seven years ago (Oct. 28, 1844), to open the new Royal Exchange, one was reminded of Queen Elizabeth's liking for the Londoners, and of the friendship between that Sovereign and Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the first Royal Exchange. Queen Victoria, on that occasion, moved along our streets in the full pomp of Royalty, attired in a robe of white ermine and a diamond tiara, and borne in a grand carriage drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. She breakfasted with the Lord Mayor and other citizens, in the Underwriters' Room of Lloyds; and when "Prosperity to the City of London" was drunk, she joined in acclaiming the toast with a vivacity that delighted all at the festive table. She has, with her husband and eldest son, never failed to watch the progress of London improvements with an intelligent admiration. One of the earliest proofs of this was her going to see the Thames Tunnel. One of the latest was her opening New Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct, Nov. 6, 1869. The Thames Embankment, opened July 12, 1870, would have received the same token of her personal interest but for an indisposition which obliged her to leave this task to the Prince of Wales, who had also given his countenance to the works of the London Main Drainage and to the new Meat Market in Smithfield. This city, upon the whole, has had much cause to be gratified with the attentions shown to it by the Royal family, and particularly by the Queen, its mistress, whom the Lord Mayor met at Temple Bar on Tuesday last.

It would not, indeed, be easy to point out any case in which the great institutions and associated interests of the country have been less favoured by her Majesty with a gracious patronage, free from the manner of affected condescension, and manifestly inspired by her just sense and exact knowledge of their value. The Queen reads the daily newspapers, thinks and talks and writes of public affairs, practises the habits of a woman of business, and studies every subject of general importance more diligently than nine-tenths of the educated ladies, or even the gentlemen, in upper and middle-class society. This is not an assertion founded on mere rumour, or the flattering testimony of courtiers; it is proved by her frank and artless writings, by the records in her private journal, by many an unstudied epistolary communication, and by the actions of her ordinary life. It would be easy to name a few of the instances in which she has personally encouraged schemes of the highest social utility. We may refer to her opening of Lincoln's Inn Hall, in 1845; that of the Great Exhibition in 1851; and that of the new buildings of London University, in May, 1870, as occasions upon which she has shown her interest in the learned professions, in scientific and literary studies, in the arts, in commerce and industry. She is known to have some practical skill in the arts of drawing and music, and a highly cultivated taste.

We avoid, on this occasion, referring more particularly to the circumstances of her widowed state, and the loss of him who had seemed likely to be, for many years longer, as well to the country of his adoption as to the Queen and her children, a helper and a faithful guide. The list of those Royal sons and daughters, nine in number, is familiar to every reader. The Princess Royal of England, Crown Princess of Prussia, Imperial Princess of Germany, born Nov. 21, 1840; the Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; Princess Alice, now Princess Louis of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; the Duke of Edinburgh, Aug. 6, 1844; Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, and married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Louise, now Marchioness of Lorne, born March 18, 1848; Prince Arthur, born May 1, 1850; Prince Leopold, April 17, 1853; and Princess Beatrice, April 14, 1857; these are her Majesty's best consolers, we feel quite sure, for the grief she has endured, and for the toils and cares which attend every mortal life. But she will also cherish, we are equally convinced, a pleasing sense of the affectionate respect with which she is ever regarded by thirty millions of her people in these islands, and perhaps in some degree by much larger numbers of her subjects elsewhere, in the vast extent of the British empire.

Our portrait of the Queen is drawn from an admirable photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, London.

In a memorandum issued by the Inspector-General of Reserve Forces intimation is made that the Secretary for War has approved of a review of volunteers at Brighton on Easter Monday, and that all corps desiring to be present must make application in the proper form on or before the 4th inst.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Royal mail-steamers Macgregor Laird, on the west coast of Africa, concluded on Saturday. The Captain's defence was, that the Admiralty chart was incorrect, and this was affirmed by all the witnesses. The Court, however, found him in default for hugging the land so closely, and saw no reason to doubt the accuracy of the chart. The Captain's certificate was suspended for six months.

At Monday's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Sir Henry Rawlinson, the president, made the announcement that the vessel with the Livingstone expedition on board arrived at Malta on the 23rd ult., and was to reach Port Said on Sunday, and leave Suez on that (Monday) night. By the accounts to hand all on board were well and in the highest spirits. The finances of the expedition were in a highly satisfactory state, many contributions being remarkably striking, as showing the great interest taken in the enterprise not only in this but in many distant countries. A contribution, for instance, of one hundred guineas had been received from a former member at Stockholm, who had always taken a deep interest in the travels and discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. The Italian Royal Geographical Society had also sent a contribution of fifteen guineas, while national committees to assist the fund had been formed in Scotland and Ireland, who were working most energetically. The town of Glasgow has subscribed £1000, Edinburgh £400, and Dublin promised to be equally generous in the sum of her subscriptions. Similar interest had been awakened in Chicago, whence £100 had come in to be placed at the disposal of the Livingstone expedition; and, on the whole, it might be said the announcement of the undertaking had been hailed with general satisfaction throughout the civilised world.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILLIE MELWOOD.—When a player has managed to advance one of his Pawns to its eighth square, he must immediately change it for a Queen, or some other superior piece, whether he has lost a piece before or not.
W. T. TRENCH.—They are the ex-miners' hands.
E. M., Hert.—You should not trouble us to set up and examine a Problem before you have taken that trouble yourself.
C. WILSON, South London Chess Club.—There is no mistake whatever in the game, as you will find on playing it over again carefully.
T. GUEST.—It shall have due attention.
J. D. S., Exeter.—The best of the games are in type, and will appear immediately.
MAYNORTH.—Pretty in conception; but there is, unfortunately, a second solution, beginning, 1. Q. to Q 7th (ch). If you can obviate this defect the problem will certainly merit publicity.
V. G.—Nos. 1 and 4, as reconstructed, have reached us safely.
W. M. T.—In compliance with the expressed wishes of very many correspondents, we intend presenting another Knight's Tour immediately.
R. G. R.—The best modern work on end-games is the recently-published treatise by MM. L'Abbé Durand and Jean Preti, entitled "Stratégie Raisonnée des Fins de Partie," &c. It is to be obtained in London of Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, 14, Great Marlborough-street.
F. R. D., Malvern.—The problem marked "X. Y." is very good, and shall appear. That marked "X. Z." appears to admit of a second solution by 1. B. to K 4th (ch); 2. Q. takes P (ch), &c.
J. E. F.—No. 4 contains some curious combinations, but it is not difficult or polished enough for a four-move Problem. No. 5 allows of another solution, by 1. B. to K 4th.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1460 has been received since the publication of our list of signatures from M. M.—Willie Melwood—A Lover of the Game—R. D. T.—Keith and Kate—T. W. Canterbury—W. Airey—Nauticus—Fergus—Davenport—W. F. F. Argus—N. D.—Bosworth—Mandrake—Pablo—H. Norris—F. M.—Burchester—Delia—Victrix—S. B. E.—Andrew—J. P. B.—Charley—M. D.—Sheffield Blade—H. B. K.—Nemo—Cawdor—T. G.—Dante—W. D. of Castlewellan—J. J. R.—F. H. Hollingsmeier—D. A. Bradshaw—E. H. K.—R. W.—Box and Cox—Seyton—Frances—H. D. R. M. and F.—Q. E. D.—C. H. B.—Leon—Ridele—V. P.—S. P. Q. H., of Bruges—Argus—Cardriss—W. B. R.—Adelphi—Sam Weller.

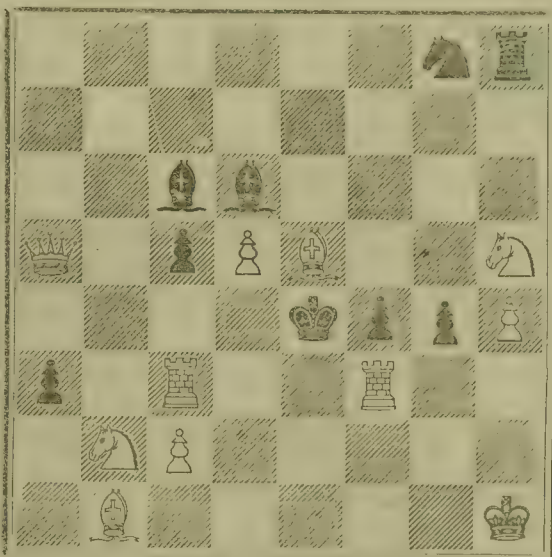
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1461.
1. R. to KR 6th Kt to K 7th* 3. P. to Q 4th. Mate.
2. R. to Q 6th (ch) K moves
*1. K. to K 4th or to 2. R. to Q 6th Kt or Pawn moves
Q B 4th 3. P. or R. gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1462.

By Mr. T. M. BROWN.

This fine Problem won the first prize at the late Cleveland (U.S.) Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are two of the Games played by correspondence in a Match between the Oxford University and the Cambridge Staunton Chess Clubs. See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 16, 1871.—(Erans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. J. de Soyres, Cambridge).	BLACK (Mr. R. Gray, Brasenose Coll., Oxford).	WHITE (Mr. J. de Soyres, Cambridge).	BLACK (Mr. R. Gray, Brasenose Coll., Oxford).
1. P. to K 4th	P. to K 4th	17. P. to K B 4th	P. to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt. to K B 3rd	Kt. to K B 3rd	18. P. to K B 4th	
3. B. to Q B 4th	B. to Q B 4th	19. P. to K B 4th	
4. P. to Q Kt 4th	B. takes Kt P	20. Kt. takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
5. Casts	P. to Q 3rd	21. B. to Q 5th	P. to Q 2nd
6. P. to Q B 3rd	B. to Q B 4th	22. P. to K 5th	
7. P. to Q 4th	B. to Q Kt 3rd		
8. P. takes P	P. takes P		
9. Q. to Kt 2nd			
White preferred this attacking move to regaining a Pawn by 9. Q. takes Q (ch).			
10. B. to Q R 3rd	Q. to K 2nd		
11. Q. to Q B 2nd	Kt. to Q R 4th		
Here Mr. de Soyres would, perhaps, have done well by exchanging Queens, thus:—			
11. Q. to Q Kt 5th (ch) B. to Q 2nd, or P. to Q B 3rd			
12. Q. takes K P, &c.	B. to Q B 4th		
13. Q. to Q R 4th (ch) Kt. to Q B 3rd			
14. Q. to Q Kt 5th (ch)			
An inconsiderate sacrifice. He should have taken the K B Pawn, checking. By that capture he would have equalised the forces and have gained the superiority in position.			
13. R. takes B	R. takes B		
14. Kt. takes B	Q. takes Kt		
15. Kt. takes P	K. Kt. to K 2nd		
16. B. takes P (ch)	K. to B sq		
17. Q. R. to Q sq			
Threatening mate in two moves, and, after a few more unimportant moves, White resigns.			

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—Can you or anybody else inform your readers what necessity there is, in the nature of things, for chessplayers being haunted ever and anon and having their equanimity disturbed by unsightly apparitions of dead and buried "dummy pawns"? There is nothing alarming, it is true, in the latest manifestation; though it does and must give annoyance. Two or three problem-composers are making a bit of a din because they cannot, any more than others before them, find a royal road to success in moulding their conceptions to a presentable form. Oh! it is pitiful to hear them lamenting that the Black King will often slyly retire, in spite of them, to that haven of security, which they would block up in some way not hitherto known to chessplayers, and not now explained by themselves! They would have problem-making made easy—nothing less. They have not the sense to see that all this outcry only proves their own poverty of idea and their want of constructive skill, and that the one great merit of the master composers lies in their constraining their brilliant conceptions to submit themselves to inexorable existing laws. But it is useless to waste words on that kind of people, all the more if they are "those," in the naïve words of one of themselves, "whose lot in this world is clearly to make problems, and do nothing else." Let them introduce what changes they will, lighten their self-imposed tasks as they like, and call this sort of amusement what they please, so that they do not call it chess. Chess problems must in all cases be end-games. A position that cannot occur in ordinary play is no proper problem; and nothing must be assumed or allowed that is open to question. It is this that makes casting inadmissible in a problem, since the King or Rook, though at home, may have been moved. With regard to the graver question of "dummy pawns" in play, they will not, cannot be a lowered, for good and sufficient reasons that have been adduced again and again. Perhaps the strongest objection to them is this, that these are chessmen which, unlike all others, can never move anywhere or take anything under any conceivable circumstances whatever. But besides this, even were the innovation in every respect a reasonable one, instead of being preposterous on the face of it, it could not be permitted to gain currency. We must not so recklessly cast off our connection with the chess of past times and of other countries. There is no occasion, there is no excuse, for our doing so; for, much as chess is played, its resources are so manifold that custom cannot stale its infinite variety. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, TALUS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. William Edwardes, Baron Kensington, a peer of Ireland, late of 69, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London, on the 19th ult., by Joseph Tatham, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Hon. Cuthbert Ellison Edwardes, the testator's son, the joint acting executors. The personality in this country was sworn under £25,000. The will is dated in 1868, with three codicils dated 1868-70; and his Lordship died Jan. 1, this year, at Sandhill Park, near Taunton, aged seventy. He was a retired Captain, R.N. His Lordship has charged his estates of Noyadd and Longridge with portions for his younger children, in addition to bequests from funded property; and appoints his two younger sons, the Hon. Cuthbert Ellison Edwardes and the Hon. Henry George Edwardes, residuary legatees.

The will of John Clough, Esq., of Steeton, Kildwick, Yorkshire, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., under £90,000 personality, by his sons, William, Thomas, and John Clough, Esqrs., the joint acting executors. The will bears date April 9, 1870, and the testator died Jan. 25 last. He bequeaths to his son Thomas the residence called Barron House, in his son's occupation; to his son John, Hob Hill House; to his son Robert, an annuity of £400, and he leaves to his children after his decease the principal sum of £8000; to his daughter Ann, an annuity of £400, and to her children after her decease, a like sum of £8000. The residue of his property he leaves equally amongst his three sons, William, Thomas, and John Clough.

The will of David Veasey, Esq., late of Castle-hill House, near Huntingdon, was proved in London, by his son, the Rev. Francis Gerald Vesey, M.A. (who has dropped the letter "a"), Rector of All Saints' and St. John, Huntingdon, and the testator's brother, Samuel Veasey, Esq., of Baldock, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £60,000. He has bequeathed to his wife an immediate legacy of £200 and an annuity of £1500, together with a leasehold house, carriage, horses, use of furniture, and a life interest in the residue of his property. He leaves to his daughter Jane a legacy of £500 and £300 a year. He bequeaths a legacy of £100 to the County Hospital, Hunts, and a sum of £200 for his son John to distribute in such objects as he may see fit. The ultimate surplus residue he leaves to his son Francis Gerald Vesey.

The will of James Law McCance, Esq., J.P., formerly of Newry, Down, and late of Beechwood, near Killiney, Dublin, where he died on Jan. 12 last, in his fifty-seventh year, was proved in Dublin on the 31st of the same month, and since in London. The personality, including both kingdoms, was sworn under £20,000. The will is dated 1856, and two codicils 1857-72, the executors appointed being Jeannette McCance and Henry Jones McCance, of Lackfield, Antrim. The testator was seized and entitled to the towns and lands of Gargory and Clannaghary, and other lands in Down, which, on the decease of his wife, devolve to his children. In default of issue succeeding thereto, he leaves the same to his brothers, John and Henry McCance. To his wife he has left an annuity of £200, his books, furniture, and all undisposed property.

The will of the late Mr. R. Barnes, of Oakley, Fallowfield, who died on Dec. 25, 1871, at the age of seventy-one, was proved, on the 8th ult., in the Manchester District Registry of the Court of Probate, by his executors, Miss Mabel Louisa Barnes, his daughter and only surviving child; Mr. Thomas Seaber, of Blackheath, Kent; and Mr. Mark Dawson, of Bradford, Yorkshire. The personality was sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves his house, known as Oakley, to his daughter, besides all his plate, furniture, &c., and a sum nearly amounting to £20,000. The whole of the testator's residuary estate is to be sold, and the proceeds, after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, devoted to the founding of a charity, to be designated "The Barnes Samaritan Charity." The objects of the charity are to be, "the relief of persons suffering from severe bodily or incurable disease, or convalescent from bodily disease," at their own homes, and not at any almshouse, poorhouse, hospital, "or such like institution," and for the benefit, primarily, of persons residing within the municipal boundary of the city of Manchester; secondarily, in the event of proper objects not being found within that limit of residences, then within the boundary of the ancient parishes of Manchester and Eccles; and, lastly, if there is still scope for the exercise of the charity, of residents within the hundred of Salford. The amount given to each patient not to exceed £20 per annum, and the board of management are empowered also to lend any sum not exceeding £20 per annum to any person suffering as aforesaid. There are three codicils attached to the will, made June, 1870, the effect of which is to confirm the gifts made by the testator in his lifetime—namely, £26,000 to the trustees of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, for the purposes of the Barnes Convalescent Home; £9000 to the same trustees, for the hospital at Monsall; and £12,000 to the managers of the Manchester certified Ragged and Industrial School, for the home at Heaton Mersey.

The Sheffield Independent states that the committee of the Town Council, to whom was referred the appointment of Mr. Gillott's bequest of £2000, have decided to recommend to the Corporation the following apportionment:—Infirmary, £800; Hospital and Dispensary, £600; Hospital for Women, £400; Totley Orphanage, £200.

Baron Conway and Viscount Mountmorres have established their right to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on Monday, it was stated that the losses of the company at Chicago amounted to £614,000. The losses of this company by the burning of Chicago had been the largest of any, with the exception of one American company.

The contest in North Notts, yesterday week, ended in the return of Mr. Monckton, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of more than a thousand votes, the numbers being—Mr. Monckton, 2555; Mr. Laycock, 1505. Mr. Pender was returned for the Wick burghs, last Saturday, by a majority of 206 over Mr. Reid. Both candidates were Liberals. Mr. Stanley Vickers, who represented Wallingford in the Conservative interest since 1868, died last Saturday.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain John T. Curtis, of the schooner Cicerone, of Dartmouth, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master, crew, and one passenger, nine in all, of the brigantine Constance, of Liverpool, whom he received on board his vessel on Jan. 25, 1872. The Constance sprung a leak and lost her rudder on Jan. 10, whilst on her voyage from Nickarie to Liverpool, and was abandoned in a sinking state on the 25th of the same month in lat. 41 30 N and long. 31 45 W, when the distressed crew were received on board the Cicerone, and landed on Feb. 3 at Gibraltar, Captain Curtis declining to accept any repayment for their subsistence whilst on board his vessel.



QUEEN ELIZABETH ATTIRE FOR THE ROYAL THANKSGIVING ON THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.—(FROM AN OLD PRINT.)
SEE PAGE 217.



THANKSGIVING DAY: THE ILLUMINATIONS.
SEE PAGE 205.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"To write, after the Thanksgiving Day, about anything else will be excessively difficult; and a wise person avoids difficulties, in spite of Lord Lyndhurst, who defined them as "things to be overcome," and who did not overcome sundry that came in his own way. Therefore, this column is prepared on the eve. I do not wonder that the leading journal to-day approaches the topic "with a certain awe." My own, however, is rather uncertain. There is no doubt that a larger number of persons than ever have been gathered together in London will be massed there to-morrow. But it will be to the everlasting disgrace of the authorities, who have every sort of physical resource at their command, if confusion or riot takes place. There has been plenty of time to think over arrangements and precautions, and there is no exercise of authority, however apparently arbitrary, which the respectable population will not sanction in the interest of order. If there is any concession to "Roughdom," and evil results follow, there will be an unpleasant day of reckoning with those who may have failed in their duty. The utmost promptness, and, if necessary, severity, will be expected from them, should any crisis occur. That being understood, I really do not know that we have cause to apprehend anything worse than dismal weather, and a great loss of temper on the part of people who will not understand directions, or who choose to be late. However, all these sensible remarks will be out of date when the paragraph appears; but it is impossible not to say something on that which occupies everybody, to the exclusion of all other topics.

Let us turn from our own insular concerns to those of another isle. There is news that in Java the clove harvest has entirely failed. Our friends the grocers have, of course, heard of this, and acted with their usual readiness. When a Minister takes off a tax on an article its price is at once raised on some mystifying plea, which irritates without convincing. Materfamilias, something about goods in stock or in bond, and a certain "embarrassment to importers." Of course, therefore, when there is a real reason for apprehending a scarcity, the retailer's course is very clear. Whether we shall suffer much by the failure in cloves, I have no idea. The article seems to have been known to us for a long time, as the name is derived from the Saxon *clufe*, and of course every young lady knows that the clove is the unexpanded flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus*. I do not recall the word in old English poetry except in one instance:—

"And who gave thee that jolly red nose?"
"Brandy, cinnamon, ale, and cloves,"
They gave me my jolly red nose."

Here very harmless accomplices are included in the same indictment with their principals. But "clove" rhymes so invitingly to "grove" that it is morally certain that in divers pseudo-Oriental poems we should find it celebrated. Shakspeare has it in the scene in "Love's Labour's Lost," where the courtiers show their bad breeding by vulgarly interrupting the poor, humble actors, who are trying to do their best to please the Princess:—"Armado. The omnipotent Mars, of lances the almighty, gave Hector a gift." Then the ill-bred gentlemen break in, and one suggests that it was "a gilt nutmeg" (a "gift" nutmeg, reads Mr. Collier); another, "a lemon;" a third adds, "stuck with cloves;" and the beardless and flippant Dumaine says "No, cloven." Shakspeare's merciless exposure, here, of the sort of wit which gallants talked in his own time dignifies the theme: more would be anti-climax.

It is highly patriotic and desirable to be at this moment in as good a humour as possible with our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. To promote this feeling, let us acknowledge a good little bit of Munchausen which we have just received from America. It is the more welcome that we have not lately had any good stories from Yankee wits, or rather humourists, who used to have a very rare faculty in the way of inventing amazing things. Those who have read the experiments with the Lithofractor will be interested in this statement. "A new fly-paper has been introduced. It is covered with nitro-glycerine, glue, and molasses. The flies, attracted by the molasses, alight, and are stuck fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in ecstasy, when the friction of their own shins causes the nitro-glycerine adhering to their feet and limbs to explode, blowing them to atoms."

As a rule, there is no great profit in sermons of which a police case is the text. The chances are that, if there seems anything palpably wrong in the decision of the magistrate, the case is imperfectly reported, and points that would influence a spectator are omitted. But I have come upon an incident in an Irish police court to which, I think, attention may be given. One Mrs. Mary Mahony was charged with going into a church and disturbing the congregation. To a worshipper who endeavoured gently to remove her Mrs. Mahony administered a sound box on the ear. This imitator of the Scottish vixen, Jenny Geddes, who flung a stool at an officiating priest, and is actually a sort of heroine in Calvinistic annals, made the following defence. "I had as good a claim to the church as you. I am one of the Howards. My father and grandfather belonged to the Church of England." However, it was alleged—I suppose outside arm-range of the lady—that "all the blood of all the Howards" had been somewhat set on fire by refreshment, and she was condemned to find bail for future good behaviour in church, or to be imprisoned for a month. Perhaps her plea that her family had belonged to the Church of England found no favour in the eyes of the Irish gentlemen. But why is a Jenny Geddes to be praised and a Mary Mahony sentenced?

All will have read the verses by Chidiock Tichborne, cited by Sir John Coleridge at the end of one day's speech in the monster trial. There is a third verse, which the Attorney-General does not appear to have given. One line is very fine:—

I trod the ground, and knew it was my tomb.

The history of this noble and unfortunate young man will be found in the first part of Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature" (p. 235, edit. 1843), and anything more beautiful than his last letter to his dear wife Agnes, the night before his execution for his share in the Babington Conspiracy (he would, however, have nothing to do with the assassination part of the plot), can hardly be. He was executed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and in his address to the spectators he said, "I am descended from a house from two hundred years before the Conquest—never stained till this my misfortune." Doubtless there is something to be said for honourable ambition to prove connection with such a spotless lineage.

To conclude with the one topic: I have not, up to the time of writing, seen any reference to the fact that a Queen went in procession to return thanks in St. Paul's fifty-one years ago. This was the wife of George IV. Ministers having had a very small majority in favour of the bill of Pains and Penalties, abandoned it, so Queen Caroline's friends got up a demonstration. It is not a pleasant memory, but it is history.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is undeniable that the Parliamentary hero of last week was Mr. Montague Guest. It may be necessary to explain to the world outside Belgravia that this honourable gentleman is member for Youghal, and is so far an Irish member; but in reality he is one of the ornamental representatives of fashion; in demeanour, dress, and general appearance a typical unit of the class known as "the golden youth." As a member he is a steady attendant in the House at half-past four, and again at ten, and a regular voter up to any possible hour of the morning; but until now he has rarely, if ever, spoken, evidently and justly believing that the contribution of his well-known presence at stated hours is all that is required of him. In his inner consciousness he must have the inspiration of a "squire of dames," for he entered single-handed on a contest for the combination of ladies with members of the Legislature in St. Paul's, on the Thanksgiving Day, and won. At the outset he obtained the privilege for the wives of peers and members; but that was not within the limit of his great conception! So first he pleaded for daughters, failing, from any cause, wives; then he protested for sisters; and then, rising to the height of the situation, he demanded imperatively that the right should extend to "other ladies." This phrase was open to more than one construction; but a phrase of Mr. Montague Guest's seemed to define what was meant, for he said that "it was unjustifiable that married members should have tickets for their wives, and unmarried members should not." At this the unthinking roared with laughter, but the judicious inclined to believe that the honourable gentleman spoke under the influence of tender emotions and sympathies with some who, though they might not exactly have wives *in esse*, were by sentiment and arrangement espoused. With a sort of pleasant malice Mr. Ayrton dallied with the matter, but, after due tantalising, conceded everything; and the consequence was on the morning of the great day there assembled on the terrace of the Palace of Westminster a brilliant throng, even such as might have graced a fête in early July; and, having received many a hearty thank-offering, Mr. Montague Guest stood conspicuous in a lofty position, surveyed the crowd that he had so gratified, and then modestly took water in the very last steam-boat that started for the cathedral. There were high personages present at this gathering; the Governor-General of India was there; but the "observed of all observers," as we have said, the hero of the hour, was the member for Youghal.

Other episodes have not been wanting; one was so notable that it needs special place. On an evening it befel that Mr. G. Bentinck—the greater Mr. Bentinck, as he is known (though the phrase applied is more familiar than we venture to use), to distinguish him from a physically lesser gentleman of the same name—rose with that portentous aspect, and those solemn tones which he often assumes when he is about to deliver a mountain of a mouse, and called attention to a gross breach of privilege contained in an article in a "journal of large circulation," and, by consequence, of considerable influence. The outset of the statement was alarming, and the anxiety to learn the name of the peccant journal intense; but when, after much circumlocution, Mr. Bentinck mentioned its title there broke out as universal and hearty a roar of laughter as has ever been heard within those walls. The obvious deduction was that it was felt that the association of epithets with the journal in question was simply ludicrous. But it is to be doubted whether every one who was mirthful did not undergo a reaction, and experience a cold sense of terror at having ventured on such a liberty with such a journal. For is it not the representative of a class which, time out of mind, has had, next to attorneys, the greatest influence in the proceedings of elections, and which, just now, is more potent than ever in the return of members—the existence, as it is, of that class and the establishment of teetotalism being the main issues at every hustings, and the principle of the former being chiefly successful. No doubt there may be grotesque ideas connected with this journal; but for members of the House of Commons to laugh at it scornfully is a fearful thing. The point raised, in what was said to be an offensive tone by the journal in question, was whether a system prevailed by which the "whips" on both sides supplied the Speaker during debates with a list of those whom it would be judicious to call on to speak in succession, the inference being that no discretion was left to the Chair, and the chance of "catching the Speaker's eye" lost to all but the privileged few upon the list. Well, it is not necessary here to do more than hint that to those who are acquainted with Parliamentary tactics the discovery was simply one of a mare's nest. However, the new Speaker soon showed that he (who probably, while exercising another function, had prepared hundreds of such lists) meant to discredit the practice, and there was a good deal of factitious horror got up about the House. Acting on one of those impulses which are so extraordinary, up jumped Mr. Gladstone, and for once, without verbosity and in direct terms, stated that neither he nor Mr. Glyn was cognisant of any such practice. Curiously, however, after an interval, up rose Mr. Glyn himself, and breaking, as he said, silence in the House after fifteen years' membership, frankly avowed that the practice was regular, and carried on by himself, though, as he only mentioned names to the Speaker, and did not make out "lists," of course the Premier was, speaking by the card, correct that on his side "lists" were unknown. It would be a flagrant omission if the first essay of Mr. Glyn were passed by, even as a fact; but when it can be said that he spoke with a spirit, a fluency of language, a fulness of voice, and a demeanour at once earnest, candid, and dignified, it is impossible to omit mention of the qualities he displayed, and it may be added that, looking to the success of his debut, the question arises—Why has he been silent for fifteen years? Perhaps, however, the answer is quite obvious—viz., that for some time past, at least, he has had something else to do.

Nothing could have been more easy and nonchalant than the way in which Mr. Noel, as chief Opposition "whip," said that he supplied "lists" to the Speaker on all important occasions, and that he did so because the custom had been found to facilitate the conduct of debates. Both these functionaries, however, evidently enjoyed a superb sense of relief at the intimation of the Speaker that the system would be discontinued, because its evil was that it tended to get them "into awkward situations with their friends"—the "awkwardness" being sufficiently obvious to the initiated. The intervention of Mr. Disraeli was characterised by his happiest vein, and not the less for its contrast of calmness and frankness with the ebullitions of a high personage opposite to him. He acknowledged his personal co-operation in the system of "lists," and, alluding to some fuming talk about a plot to "gag" independent members, he simply pooh-poohed the notion, and affirmed, what was true, that he always did all he could to allow recalcitrant gentlemen below his own gangway to relieve themselves of their "smouldering emotions;" and, while perhaps mindful, magnanimously mindful, of the treatment he received when he was aspirant for Parliamentary hearing, he said that he always gave every possible encouragement to neophytes desiring to launch on the uncertain sea of oratory. It is not too much to say that the tone and treatment of the sub-

ject adopted by the leader of the Opposition were such as to bring about a sense that there had been much ado about nothing.

It may be worthy of special observation that the night before the Thanksgiving Day had long faded into morning ere the House of Commons surceased a fierce fight against certain resolutions as to the conduct of the business of the House, the battle being ostensibly on behalf of the rights of private members; and they were outwitted after all by Mr. Lowe, who got Mondays for Supply, without precedent obstructive "grievance" motions, which, probably, is all the alteration in the regulations which the Government really cares about.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat for only a few minutes yesterday week, and, beyond ordering some returns, did no business. The nomination of the Joint Select Committee on railway amalgamation gave rise to another discussion on that subject, but ultimately the members proposed were appointed—namely, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cowper, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Belper. The House, on Thursday, was occupied until a late hour with the consideration of two bills—namely, the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registration Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury; and the Church Discipline Act Amendment Bill of the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Granville, in the early part of the evening, made a similar announcement in respect to the attempt on the life of the Queen as that made by Mr. Gladstone in the other House.

In the House of Commons, yesterday week, after a discussion on the operation of the Lea Conservancy Act, raised by Mr. Dimsdale, the House entered upon the grievances of the Nawab of Tonk, who had been dethroned in 1867 for acts of treachery and murder. A long and keen debate took place, chiefly on the question whether the proceedings in which the Nawab was condemned had been properly conducted; and the motion for an address praying her Majesty to refer the case to the Judicial Committee was rejected by 120 to 84. The House resumed Committee on the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill.

Several notices of motion were given on Monday, one of which was by Mr. W. H. Smith, for Monday next, that it is the duty of the Government to take the necessary steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Thames Embankment Committee of 1871. In reference to the last-mentioned notice, Mr. Gladstone observed that no definitive resolution had yet been come to with regard to the disposal of the reclaimed land. The other chief questions related to police superannuation, the Derry celebration, the Irish railways, honorary colonelcies, and ex-Governor Eyre. Mr. G. Bentinck originated a short discussion on the so-called "Speaker's lists" of members who desire to speak on certain questions, and the matter was satisfactorily explained by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Noel, and Mr. Disraeli; while the Speaker declared that he would select the members according to the rules of the House, in a spirit of strict impartiality. The House next proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions standing in the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having for their object to facilitate the dispatch of the business of the House.

The greater portion of the afternoon sitting of Wednesday was taken up with the discussion on two bills for the regulation of the salmon fisheries, brought forward by Mr. Dodds and Mr. Dillwyn. The first was rejected on a division by a majority of 13; and the second passed the second reading without a division, Mr. Dodds giving notice that on the motion for going into Committee on it he should move that that step should be postponed for six months. Mr. Morrison obtained leave to bring in a bill to make provision for proportional representation of the people, and otherwise to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales; Sir D. Corrigan, a bill to extend to the whole of Sunday the present restrictions on the sale of beer and other fermented or distilled liquors in Ireland; Mr. Ayrton, a bill to enlarge the powers of the Epping Forest Commissioners; Mr. Heron, a bill to amend the law of evidence and a bill to amend the laws relating to tithe rent-charge in Ireland.

In the House, on Thursday, the Birmingham Sewage Bill was read the second time, after a long discussion and a division which gave a majority of 192 against 130 in favour of the measure. Mr. Monckton took the oaths and his seat for North Notts. A new writ was ordered to issue for East Gloucestershire in the room of Mr. R. S. Holford resigned. Mr. C. Fortescue, in reply to Mr. Birley, said it was not intended to fill up the office lately held by Sir L. Mallet. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the American answer to the friendly communication referred to in the Queen's Speech had been despatched, but he could not say when it would be received. Mr. Gladstone then informed the House of the attempt on the life of the Queen, as stated in another column. The House received the announcement of her Majesty's safety and the capture of the young would-be regicide with loud and general cheering. The House then resumed the consideration of the business on the paper. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Ballot Bill, Sir M. H. Beach originated a discussion by arguing that the Corrupt Practices Bill was of far greater importance than the Ballot Bill, and by moving that the Corrupt Practices Bill be referred to the same Committee. Mr. W. E. Forster said that an arrangement would be made to meet the views of the House in the matter. The Ballot Bill, when passed through its present stage, would be reported on, and then the Corrupt Practices Bill would be considered.

A gentleman who, according to *Art*, does not wish his name to transpire at present, has presented the Corporation of the city of London with an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, on condition that they find a site and erect a pedestal. The sculptor is Mr. Bacon, and the site chosen is the Holborn Circus. The statue will be erected during the summer.

In the metropolis last week 2328 births and 1488 deaths were registered—the former having been 117 and the latter 192 below the average. Fifty-three persons died from small-pox, 52 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 97 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 14 as simple continued fever), and 8 from diarrhoea. The temperature was again considerably above the average throughout the week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the four previous weeks had steadily declined from 582 to 407, were last week 452. To different forms of violence 41 deaths were referred; of these, 28 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 4 of infants (under one year of age) from suffocation. Six cases of suicide, and no less than 7 of murder or manslaughter, including 4 of infanticide, were registered during the week. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, referred to negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

The sudden death of Master M'Grath, though a sad loss to his owner and to Ireland, undoubtedly rendered the Waterloo Cup more interesting; indeed, the general feeling that "anything might win" drew together the largest assemblage that has ever been seen on the Altcar plains. The very first course of the meeting produced a great sensation, as Chameleon, who was considered so luckily drawn that she started first favourite, was easily beaten by Glenavon, against whom 5 to 2 was laid. Her brilliant performance in the Purse, in which she literally did what she liked with her opponents, showed that this form could not be correct; but she evidently cannot be relied on, and occasionally runs cunning. Deodora's Daughter, who ran into the last four in 1871, was also cleverly beaten by Smugger; but then the latter unfortunately got on to a second hare and run a terrific single-handed course, which quite extinguished his chance. Turmoil proved much too good for the mysterious Prince Charlie, and then the proceedings were rather quiet until Pretender, the runner-up of last year, was easily led and defeated by Blarney, Peasant Boy and Pevensey both pulled through, the latter not in a very satisfactory and when the pair met in the first ties "the Boy" showed his superiority most decisively. Letter T fully satisfied her backers in her course with Chivalry; and it was a little singular that Lady Grafton, who did battle for Lord Lurgan, in the place of his mighty "black," should be defeated by the only Master M'Grath puppy in the entry. Mr. Clark had lost one of his representatives (Chivalry) in the first round; and Double or Quits and Bessie, of the former of whom great things were expected, both succumbed in the first ties. Double or Quits is an undoubtedly good greyhound, but does not possess sufficient pace for the Waterloo country. The excellent running of Bed of Stone and the despised S. W. (late Whittle), and the defeat of Wagga Wagga, the northern crack, were the other principal features of the first ties. In the next round Peasant Boy had certainly the best of the luck in his course with Blarney; but he showed wonderful smartness, and was extraordinarily quick at his turns. Charm also proved an excellent substitute for Contango, who went amiss at the last moment, and defeated Bessie Bell in the most brilliant style, while Iron Shell did what she liked with Letter T, and S. W. was a shade too fast for Babety. The third ties produced two or three brilliant courses. Peasant Boy was about three lengths faster than Sweet Sound in a long run up, and then killed in such dashing style that she had no time to make any points. Iron Shell also ran away from Charm; and a very long trial between Bed of Stone and Lurline gave the former such a chance of showing all her marvellous cleverness, that no one could doubt the result. The deciding course brought Peasant Boy and Bed of Stone together, and odds of 5 to 2 were laid on the former. The hare favoured Bed of Stone throughout, and she took the first turn by about two lengths; Peasant Boy had one opening which he did not take advantage of, and eventually suffered an easy though unlucky defeat. He was a very late puppy, which probably told somewhat against him, and, with a little more time, he is likely to make one of the best greyhounds that was ever slipped. Bed of Stone's performance was thoroughly good throughout, and she well deserves her victory. She has retained all her wonderful cleverness with her game, and seems to go faster than she ever did before. She has now credited Mr. Briggs with the Cup, Purse, and Plate—a triple triumph never secured by any other greyhound.

The other events of the meeting need little or no comment. Chameleon fairly galloped through the Purse, in which Prince Charlie and Pretender conclusively showed how much they had been over-rated. Knight of St. Patrick had very bad luck in the Plate, and even then was within an ace of putting out Jewess, who eventually won. Bessie also did pretty well, but had no chance with the winner.

There have recently been a good many college athletic meetings at Oxford and Cambridge. Benson and Urmson, two of the most formidable Oxford champions, have, unfortunately, met with accidents, which may possibly prevent them from appearing at Lillie Bridge. Cambridge has been more fortunate, and the performances of Philpot, Gunton, and Hawtrej show that they will prove dangerous opponents; while Brodie and Beauchamp appear the best of the new men. The Inter-University sports will take place on March 22; and the Champion Meeting is fixed for the 25th of the same month. The advertisements of the latter fixture announce that "the sports will conclude with a two-mile match between the professional bicycle champion and a pony (Black Bess) to trot." We cannot too strongly deprecate the addition to the programme of a style of contest hitherto confined to professional grounds, and which never fails to bring together a mob of the lowest class; and we are sure that, unless it is speedily withdrawn, most of our amateur athletes will have too much self-respect to compete at the meeting. The *Athlete* for 1872 has just appeared. It is much improved in many ways, and especially in the index; and, while very useful to all athletes, is indispensable to handicappers.

A second football-match, this time under the association rules, between England and Scotland, has been won by the former by one goal to none. The northerners were unfortunate in losing the services of two or three of their most formidable men, but played a very plucky up-hill game.

The Privy Council on Education has issued orders for the formation of school boards in Camrose, Pembroke; Pembury, Kent; and St. Levin, Cornwall.

The East London Tabernacle, which has just been completed, and which is the largest in the east of London for religious service, was opened for public worship, on Sunday, by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon. It has been erected for Mr. Arch. G. Brown, a student of Mr. Spurgeon's College.

The directors of the Leith Hospital having received £20,000 as part of a legacy bequeathed to them by the late Mr. T. W. Ramsay, of London, lately a merchant in Leith, they have resolved to apply the funds in carrying out an important addition to the institution. The new hospital is to be wholly set apart for the administrative department and for casual cases of illness, and when it shall have been completed the present building will be used exclusively for infectious diseases.

The fourth anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening—the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Duc de Broglie, being in the chair. This institution was opened at the end of the year 1867 for the relief of all foreigners in need of medical assistance—the French Dispensary, founded in 1861, being united to it. It consists of four wards, a consulting-room, and a dispensary. It is attended by the leading French medical men of the metropolis, and by Sisters of Charity. Since the time of its opening it has afforded relief to 631 in-patients, and 13,559 out-patients. Nearly £700 was subscribed.

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week offered a copious selection of music in very opposite styles, the variety of which rendered the somewhat unusual length of the programme far from fatiguing. Haydn's Third Mass—that in D minor, known as the "Imperial" Mass—is one of the best of his numerous pieces of Catholic service music. Like the masses of Mozart, those of Haydn are mostly written in a style of secular melodiousness, and almost theatrical brilliancy, that can never fail to please, however little it may impress, those who are accustomed to the sublimer music of Bach, Handel, and Mendelssohn. Although more serious and earnest in expression than most of Haydn's other masses, the "Imperial Mass" is far beneath the dignified grandeur of Mendelssohn's hymn, which followed it, and transcends it in all the highest qualities of religious music. The "Lauda Sion" ("Praise Jehovah") is also a piece of Catholic service music, having been specially composed for performance in the Church of St. Martin, at Liège, in 1846, on the occasion of the festival of Corpus Christi. Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," which closed the performances referred to, is the earliest of the composer's important essays in the sacred style; and was followed by "The Crucifixion" and the "Fall of Babylon," neither of which, however, equals the work first mentioned. In refined melody, richness of harmonic combinations, and masterly orchestral writing, the music of the "Last Judgment" may compare with any of the best of Spohr's productions; while it also presents many evidences of those mannerisms—especially his incessant chromatic progressions and restless change of harmony—that render his sacred and his secular music much alike, and somewhat interfere with the dignity and solemnity proper to the religious style. The solos in all the three works were generally well sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Whitney. Mr. Coward presided at the organ (which he uses skilfully but somewhat too prominently), and Sir Michael Costa conducted with his invariable masterly power. Handel's "Solomon" is to be given at the next concert, on March 15.

The novelty at last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was a symphony by Mr. Henry Holmes, performed for the first time there. Mr. Holmes, who is well known as a skilful solo violinist and an experienced leader of quartet music, has now appeared in the most ambitious form of instrumental composition. If he has not in this instance fulfilled all the conditions thereof, there is yet much that is meritorious in design and execution to be recognised. Some of his leading themes are very graceful and melodious, especially those of the first and second movements; but there is a general want of that power of continuous treatment and coherent plan which may justly be expected in a work of such pretension and length. The feature most to be commended in the symphony is the orchestral writing, which, with one or two exceptions only, is skilful and effective. This, indeed, might be expected from a pupil of so great a master as Spohr. The piece was much applauded at the end of each division, and especially at the close. If we mistake not, it was played, a few years ago, at one of the trials of the defunct Musical Society of London. Saturday's concert commenced with Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," and the programme comprised that of Wagner to "Tannhauser," and vocal performances by Mesdames Lemmens and Patey. This week's concert includes a feature of high interest—a recital, for the first time in England, of Schubert's operetta, "Die Verschworenen; oder, der Hausliche Krieg" ("The Conspirators; or, Domestic Warfare").

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Schumann reappeared as pianist, and played Mendelssohn's variations on an original theme in E flat (op. 82), the same composer's capriccio in E minor, and the pianoforte part of Brahms' quartet, with stringed instruments, in A (op. 26). This latter work, by one of the most prominent German composers of the day, has before been commented on. Like most of the larger pieces by the same hand, it contains many striking and some beautiful passages, alternated with much that is crude and laboured. Beethoven's quintet in C commenced the concert, and Haydn's quartet in B flat terminated it, the "Canzone di ringraziamento," from the former composer's fifteenth quartet, having been intermediately given, in recognition of the public celebration of the week. Herr Joachim was the leading violinist, Miss Fennell the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict conducted.

Madame Schumann gave the first of her two recitals of pianoforte music last week, when she played Schubert's first sonata (in A minor); a selection from Robert Schumann's "Kreisleriana"; Beethoven's thirty-two variations in C minor; a romance by Schumann; a gavotte by Gluck (arranged by Brahms); and two of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte." Mlle. Regan was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist.

Mr. John Boosey's weekly Ballad Concerts were resumed last week, when Mr. Sims Reeves reappeared and sang with his accustomed success, although apparently not perfectly recovered from the illness which has recently interfered with his engagements. The concert in other respects also presented the usual interest in the selection and performance of the vocal pieces. Madame Arabella Goddard was the solo pianist, but her performances were curtailed in consequence of sudden indisposition. She was announced to reappear at this week's concert.

Two series of chamber concerts—both possessing much sterling interest—were commenced last week. Mr. Henry Holmes (whose symphony is referred to above) resumed his "Musical Evenings" at the Hanover-square Rooms; and Mr. W. Ganz, the well-known pianist, gave the first of a series of six concerts at St. George's Hall.

The new pieces composed by Mr. John Goss, organist of St. Paul's, for performance in the Thanksgiving service of Tuesday, will do no discredit to the reputation of one who has contributed so much and so worthily to the stock of cathedral and glee music. The Te Deum (in D major) is somewhat more modern in style—especially in the occasional use of chromatic harmonies—than is customary in a class of music generally treated according to conventional precedent. The formal style of the old writers has been so thoroughly exhausted by them, and so worn out in imitation, that an infusion of a freer and more fluent course of harmonic progression is welcome. Throughout both the Te Deum, and the Anthem—"The Lord is my strength" (the words selected from the 118th Psalm), this in the key of G major—there is a tone of graceful melodiousness and a command of clear and effective vocal part-writing that are worthy of the established reputation of the composer.

"The Messiah" was performed at the Royal Albert Hall on the morning of the Thanksgiving Day; and a miscellaneous concert was given at the same place on the evening thereof, when, also, the concert of the popular bass singer, Mr. Ransford, was announced to take place at St. James's Hall. Mr. Henry Leslie delivered a lecture—"On the Social Influence of Music"—at the Royal Institution, yesterday week. An abstract of the lecture is given at page 207.

THE THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

It was duly announced that Mr. W. H. C. Nation had returned to the sole management of the little theatre in Dean-street; and accordingly, on Monday, we witnessed the reopening of the establishment, which commenced operations with two new pieces and one of Foote's farces. "The Lame Lover" led off the entertainments, and was commendably performed by the company. Mr. Serjeant Circuit was respectably filled by Mr. West, Colonel Secret by Mr. W. R. Burton, and Jack by Mr. Frank Wood. Sir Luke Limp was energetically acted by Mr. Henry Fletcher. Miss Marlborough was a competent Mrs. Circuit, Charlotte found an able representative in Miss Almar, and Betty a lively one in Miss Ella Carrington. After this "a new" (we presume, not "an original") comedy, by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, was produced. It is entitled "The late Ralph Johnson." This gentleman had made an eccentric will, of which Mr. Grantly (Mr. George Vincent) is the executor. After setting forth the claims of his different relatives to his wealth, not being able to make up his mind, he leaves them on a certain day to elect from among themselves the one who is to inherit it, providing by a special clause against bribery and corruption. Joseph Johnson (Mr. Charles Groves) and his wife (Miss Marlborough) become conspicuous in the contest by the violence of their feelings, their leading idea being that the world had combined against them, and their practice to resent every favour offered as an intentional insult, if not a positive wrong. A very amiable couple they certainly make, and impart a certain disagreeable pleasure to the audience. There are other "humours," as Ben Jonson called them, imported into the action, besides a pair of lovers, George (Mr. Henry Fletcher) and Arthur Johnson, who aspire to the hand of Amy (Miss Almar). Now, George had formerly loved Julia Burton (Miss Marie Dalton), who has since married a husband whom she despises, and who wishes to do an ill turn to George for having surrendered her too easily. To secure the estate for herself she bribes Arthur with £10,000 (which, by-the-by, he calls £8000) to vote for her, thus giving to her the majority of three. Joseph is naturally indignant at his son for thus having ruined his expectations; but Julia afterwards makes amends. She perceives that George and Amy really love each other, and knows them to have acted honourably throughout the transaction. She therefore declares that, having bribed Arthur, she has forfeited her title, and transfers her interest to Amy and George, who, to console Joseph and his termagant partner, give to them a sum of £8000 as compensation. Joseph calculates that the money will bring him in £400 a year, which will enable him to make a display that will mortify other people. The situations in this drama are far from being novel, and the dialogue is less piquant than it might have been; but altogether we may venture to say that the performance is effective. We fear we cannot say as much for the burlesque that succeeded, "Greenleaf the Graceful; or, the Palace of Vengeance," appears to have been put together for the purpose of introducing several French songs translated by Mr. Nation; but the action is so artistically arranged that the patience of the audience was severely tried. Long before it ended a large proportion of the spectators left the house. Not all Mr. Nation's singers are good; but the ballet troupe deserved a better fate than to be reserved for so late a period of the evening.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday was revived the drama of "Amy Robsart," with Mrs. Hermann Vezin in the character of the heroine, whose excellent acting in the part is likely to give a new impetus to its popularity.

"THE TROUBADOUR."

The picture we engrave carries us back into that delightful old world of mediæval romance, when, if we are to believe rhymesters and novelists, nobody had anything to do but to think of love and war or of the church; when there was no labour or poverty, unless it was voluntarily undertaken by religious enthusiasts; no sordid drudgery of trade, no rates and taxes; when most men were handsome and of herculean strength, all the women lovely, and only a few eccentric hermits seem to have been troubled with old age and its infirmities; when everybody wore the most splendid attire of velvets, and furs, and "samite," and what not, or were enveloped in mail hauberk, or polished steel cap-à-pie, with golden accoutrements, and never took cold, never had a rheumatic attack, though often sleeping out all night in forests usually enchanted and certainly damp; when every day brought a fresh adventure, enabling you, with small fatigue, to slay, for example, hosts of Paynim, spear a fiery-winged dragon or two, demolish all the boastful errant adversaries who came in your path, make your rivals successively bite the dust in the tournament lists, or win not less welcome laurels in the courtly contests of minstrelsy, and find, perhaps, at the poetical eventime, as here, the most beautiful demoiselles of the Court come clustering about you to listen to your amatory lays, and try your constancy to the lady-love whose *gaze d'amour* you wear near your heart. The triumphs of the minstrel of those days were not necessarily limited to his conquests over the fair sex; he could be a military hero as well as poet, singer, and musician. A Norman poet, Taillefer, was the first man to break the ranks of the English at the Battle of Hastings. Ah! that fanciful old world of chivalry was indeed a glorious time for fiery young ambition, and by the imagination of the young it will always be most readily realised. But those of our readers who, like ourselves, are no longer young will suspect that both poets and painters leave a great deal about it unrecorded. It would, however, be ungracious to attempt, with the querulousness of our middle age incredulity, to further dispel the charming associations which the incident before us—treated, as it is, with much taste and skill—will naturally awaken. It may simply be observed further that the subject may be supposed to refer to the south of France, the wandering minstrels having been called "troubadours" in the Provençal dialect, the same word in its French or Norman form being "trouvères." Both dialects originated, of course, from the corrupt Latin called *Romani* in the Middle Ages, which have again united in modern French. Books written in the *lingua Romana* were called "Livres Romans," and, most of them being works of fiction, hence has been derived our word "romance." We have only to add that the picture is by M. Bewer, a popular foreign artist.

The order issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief establishing a system of fines for drunkenness in the army has been renewed for this year under the same regulations as were in force during the past year. The money thus received goes to form a fund, which is placed in the hands of the Secretary of State, out of which gratuities are paid to good-conduct men on discharge from the Army. Few regiments of the Line have, it is stated, to pay less than £100 per annum to this fund, while in some cases the amount is more than double that sum.



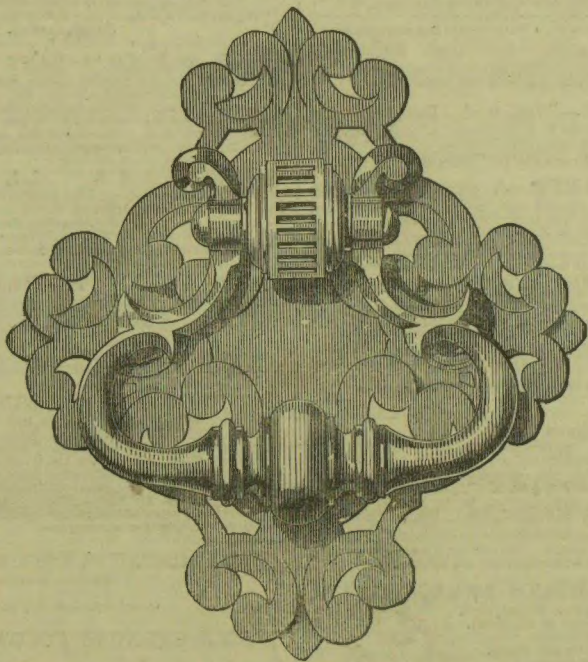
"THE TROUBADOUR." BY BEWER.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE



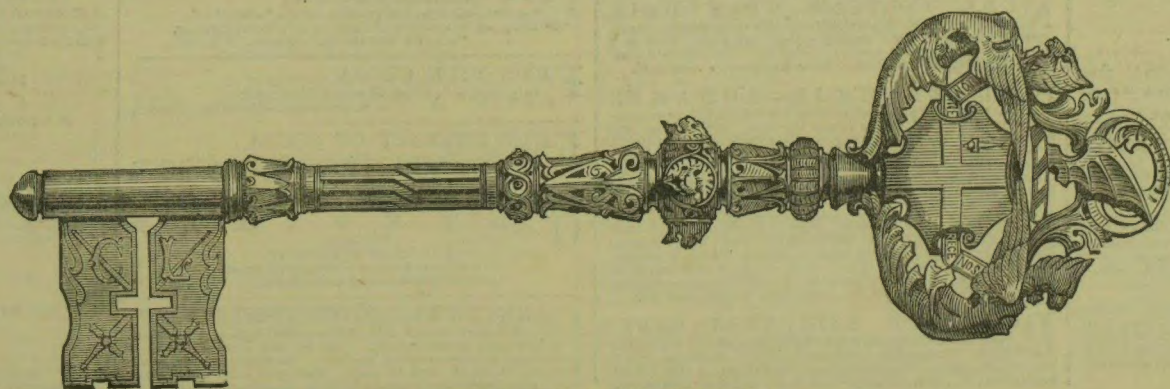
NEW ALTAR-PIECE FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

ALTAR VESSELS FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1810, it was discovered that the whole of the St. Paul's altar-plate, which had been in use on the Friday previous, was stolen. The plate was never recovered, and from that date till lately St. Paul's has only possessed copper-gilt vessels of a very common description. In consequence of this several of the subscribers to the scheme now on foot for the completion of the cathedral determined that their contributions should be expended in the purchase of new vessels worthy of the great City church, and the result is that the cathedral now possesses some costly and beautiful pieces of plate, which, as far as they go, are entirely worthy of it. They are also worthy of notice as works of art, having been manufactured with great taste and care by Messrs. Lias and Son, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street. A silver-gilt alms-dish, presented by Mr. J. W. Butterworth, F.S.A., in memory of his father, measures 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and, with the exception of the famous dish at the Chapel Royal, said to be by Cellini, is the largest in the kingdom. In the central subject Raphael's cartoon of St. Paul preaching at Athens has been closely followed. The pose of each figure is carefully copied from the picture; all are in high relief, that of St. Paul being boldly prominent. The design upon the border of the dish contains medallions of scenes in the life of St. Paul, and is appropriately modelled after a wreath which forms part of Wren's decoration of the roof of the choir of the cathedral, and has proved very suitable for reproduction in metal. In this dish not only the ornamental designs, but the relative proportions of border, depth, and centre have been carefully attended to, and the workmanship, as well as the artistic idea, is in all respects excellent. A silver-gilt flagon, 16½ in. high, is given, as a memorial of his father, by the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., a Minor Canon of the cathedral. This is thought to stand alone as an example of an ecclesiastical flagon without a handle. It was found that a handle in the style of the Renaissance would make the vessel too like a claret-jug, and it was therefore resolved to design the flagon so as to be used in the same manner as the glass cruets now common in churches. The flagon pours well from six lips, and is ornamented by bright flutes standing boldly out from a dead, frosted ground, and by chased bunches of wheat and grapes. The cross on the dome of the cathedral has been copied on the cover. The



KNOCKER OF TEMPLE-BAR CITY GATE.



KEY OF TEMPLE-BAR CITY GATE.

chalices and patens given by the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, by Miss Hale (in memory of the late Archdeacon Hale), and by Mrs. Melvill (in memory of the late Canon Melvill), are of various size. Instead of jewels, raised medallions containing suitable symbols are introduced into their ornamentation.

TEMPLE BAR.

The ancient ceremony of knocking at the closed gates of Temple Bar, to demand of the Lord Mayor a passage for the Sovereign, which was formally yielded by a presentation of the key, together with the Lord Mayor's sword, was not observed in all particulars when the Queen went that way to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday last; but the key and the knocker were at hand, quite ready for use, though no use was found for them, since the gates were not shut. In a recent historical treatise, by Mr. T. C. Noble, called "Memorials of Temple Bar," the curious reader may peruse a chronicle of many Royal processions, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Victoria, passing through the famous old City portal. That is to say, the Gatehouse or Bar existing at each of the periods in question, for the present structure, it is well known, was built in the time of Charles II., exactly two hundred years ago, the architect being Sir Christopher Wren. Queen Elizabeth, when she entered the City on Jan. 23, 1558, encountered the two Guildhall Giants, Gog and Magog, at Temple Bar, "holding a table of Latin verses." In 1571, on Jan. 23, she went to dine with Sir Thomas Gresham, and to open the first Royal Exchange. But on Nov. 24, 1588, the same Queen passed through Temple Bar in her most sumptuous attire to return thanks to Heaven in St. Paul's Cathedral for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. We must refer to the last volume of Mr. Froude's history for a description of this Royal progress. The engraving which we are enabled

by the kind permission of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, to present on another page, shows what a wonderful dress the Queen wore on that grand occasion. We have copied it from a scarce and valuable Engraving by Charles Turner, which was published by S. Woodburn, of St. Martin's-lane, and which was itself a copy from the extremely rare print by Crispin de Passe, after a drawing by Isaac Oliver. The fashions of Elizabeth's Court, in the matter of personal attire, were more extravagant than was ever known before or since.

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NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 4, 1872.
The following are extracts from the Report of the Directors—
I. PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE BONUS PERIOD.

"1. AS TO INCOME:
The NEW ASSURANCES were 2150 in number, for an aggre-
gate sum of £1,356,303, at premiums amounting to £14,664
per annum—results which, viewed in relation to the de-
pressed condition of Life Assurance during much of the
period, cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory.
The YEARLY REVENUE was increased by over £21,000 per
annum, and reached £360,563 on June 30, 1871.

"THE INTEREST yielded by the whole of the funds, whether
invested or uninvested, was £15s. per cent on the average
of the entire period, being fully 3s. per cent more than that
realised in the previous period. This increase was oc-
casioned not only without loss, but without the smallest im-
pairment of security."

"2. AS TO OUTGOINGS:
The CLAIMS which accrued by the death of 795 Persons,
assured by 477 Policies, amounted to £246,481. . . . The
mortality . . . was very favourable to the Society, the pay-
ments having been below those estimated by fully £35,000,
and the deaths which occasioned them fewer by ninety-two
than the number expected.
The EXPENSES incurred in conducting the business, always
moderate and well within the provision made for them in
the premiums, were fractionally less than in the previous
period, and fell below 1 1/2 per cent on the revenue.
"It is thus seen that side by side with uniform success in the
transactions of the Quinquennium there was continuous growth in
the resources and magnitude of the Society, which consequently
stood, at the closing of the books, on a broader basis than at any
former time."

II.—FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY ON
JUNE 30, 1871.
"The subsisting Assurances on June 30 were 8579 in number,
assuring, with their bonus additions, the sum of £3,445,628.

The Assurance Fund at the date of valuation was—

And the total calculated Liability £ 1,826,458 10 9
.. .. £ 1,477,179 17 3

Leaving a Surplus of £ 349,278 13 6
Deducting therefrom the permanent Reserve Fund of £50,000, pur-
suant to sec. 32 of the Society's Special Act of Parliament, there
remains to represent the profit of the five years the large sum of
£299,278 13s. 6d., an amount equal to 26 per cent of the total
assurances during the five years, and exceeding by
£38,881 6s. 5d. the surplus of all previous Quinquenniums.

This surplus is matter for hearty and unimpaired congratulation,
and justifies the preference shown by the Board for a well-selected
business tending to profit. It must, however, be remembered that,
although owing in the main to ordinary recurring causes, and to
sources of profit having every prospect of permanence, it is, never-
theless, certain that its unprecedented enlargement is due to a con-
dition of mortality favourable beyond previous experience, to be
probably compensated under the law of averages by an
increase of deaths hereafter beyond those allowed for in the calcu-
lations.
Deeming it prudent to provide for such a contingency, the
Directors have, under the advice of their Actuary, set aside the
sum of £25,000 for this purpose. Of the remaining £274,278 13s. 6d.,
they now recommend the division of £270,000, a sum greater by
£42,000 than any previously divided, and sufficient to give to the
policyholders £3s. a share, and to the assured the largest bonus ever
allowed to them."

III. RESULTS OF THE DIVISION.
"Of the sum now to be divided, five sixths, or £225,000, will fall
to the assured, and will produce a reversionary addition to the
policies of £233,571.
This Reversionary Bonus will average 49 per cent, or vary ac-
cording to age from 34 to 89 per cent on the premiums received in
the Quinquennium on all the Policies amongst which it will be
distributed."

The Cash Bonus, which is the present value of the Reversionary
Bonus, and therefore the true measure of the allotment, will
be £29,000 per cent on the like payments, as against 28 per cent
at the last Division, and 25 per cent in 1867, which was the lowest
previous percentage. No comment can illustrate better than this
comparison the merits of the present Division."

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January,
1872, and persons who effect new Policies before the end of June
next will be entitled to that Division to one year's additional share
of Profits over later Entrants.
The Report above mentioned, a detailed account of the pro-
ceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of
Trade, and every information can be obtained of
GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,
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THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY,
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Basinghall-street, E.C. (DL galleries, Argyle-shire); and their Agents,
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Beef-Tea (about 2 1/2 pint), Soups, Sauces, and made dishes, cost-
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12 Table Forks 30 " 11 0 0 12 Table Forks 40 " 13 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 30 " 7 6 8 12 Dessert Ditto 25 " 9 7 0
3 Gravy Spoons 10 " 3 13 4 2 Gravy Spoons 12 " 4 10 6
1 Soup Ladle 10 " 2 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 " 4 2 0
1 Sauce Ditto 10 " 3 13 4 1 Sauce Ditto 12 " 4 10 6
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